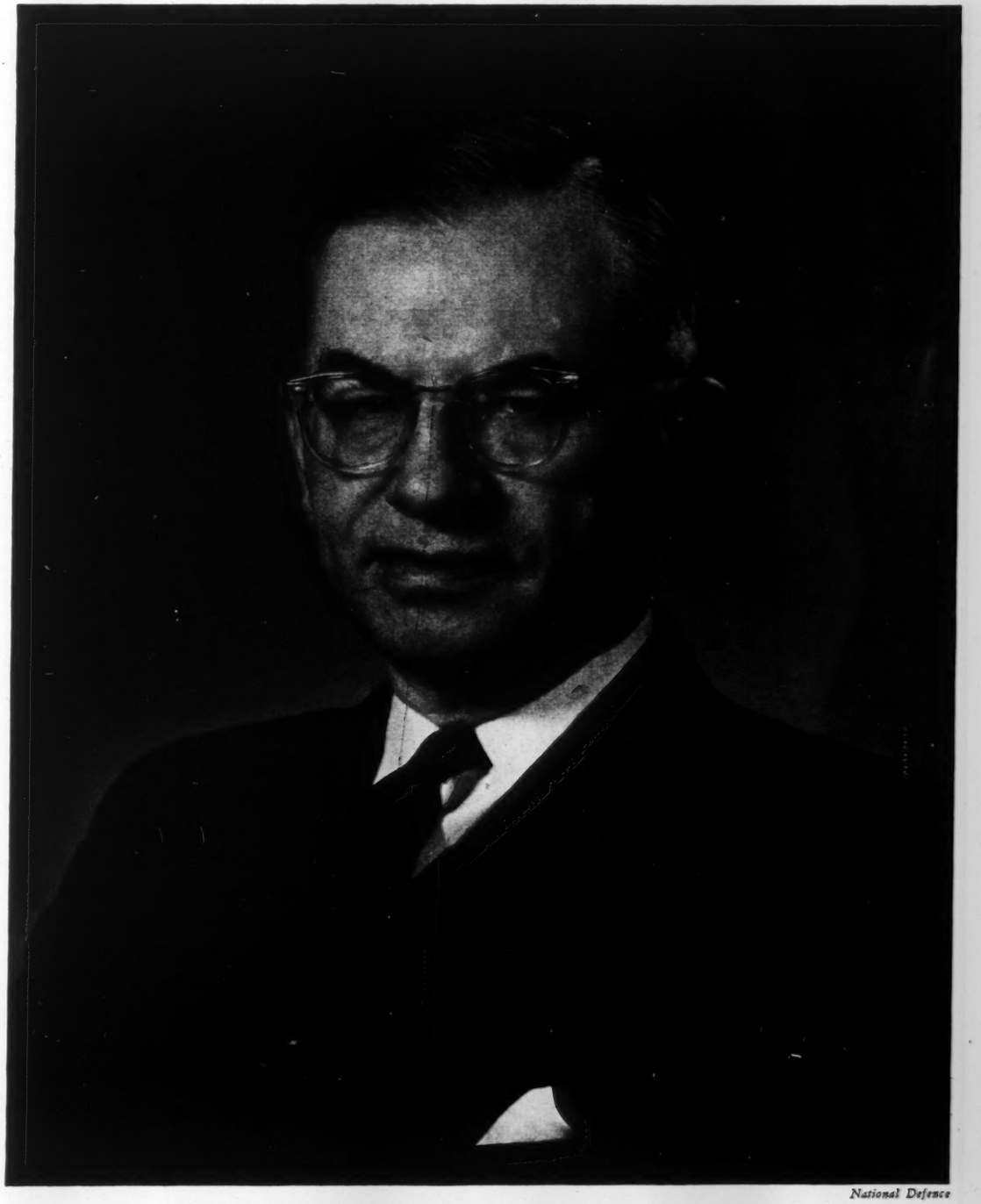
Saturday Night

January 30, 1954 • 10 Cents

The Front Page

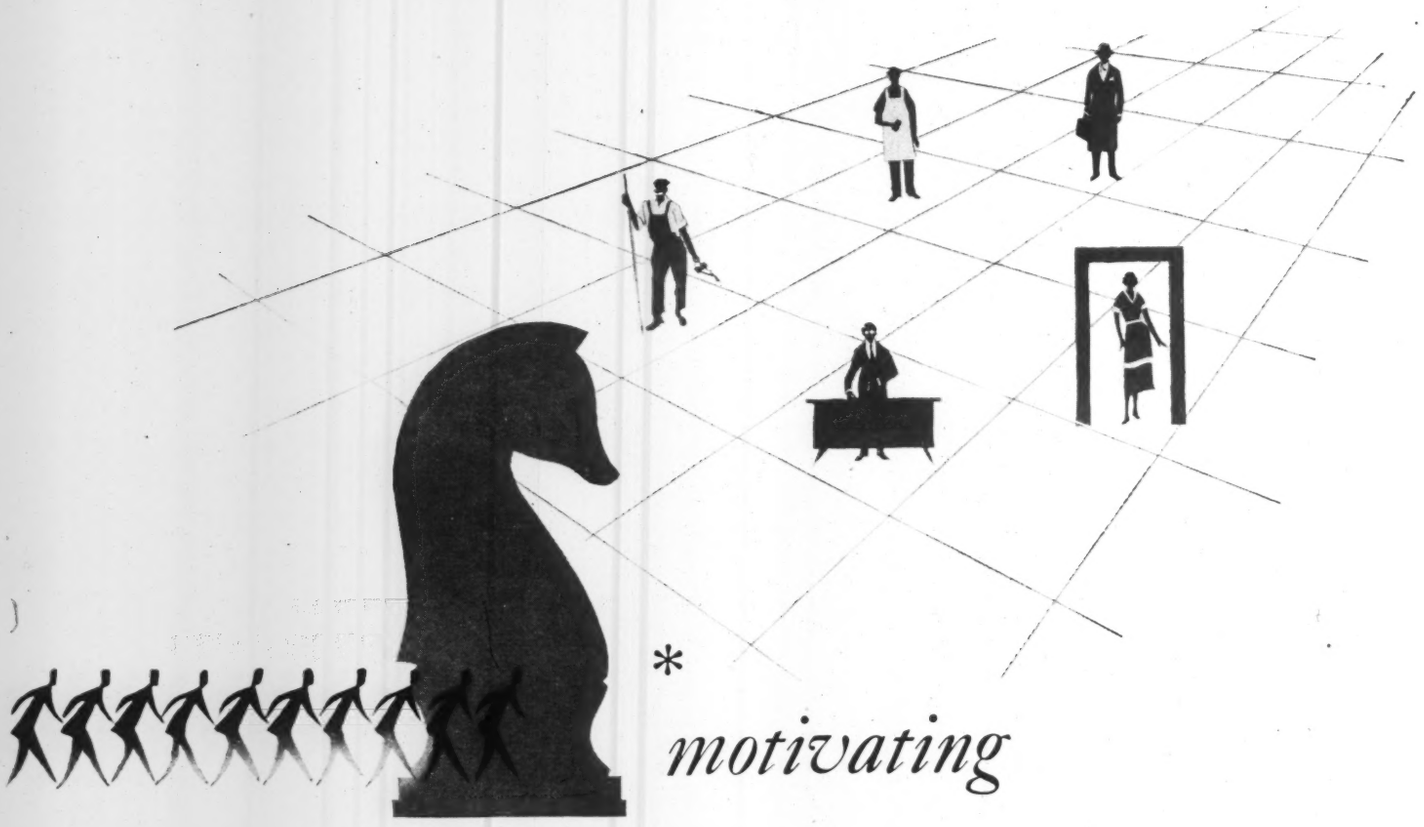
Defence Minister Brooke Claxton, a well-exposed target for criticism and abuse during most of 1953, cheerfully set himself up earlier this month for a new season of sniping with the announcement that a Canadian Army Regular Reserve was being organized, to consist "of men who have completed an engagement in the Active Force and who do not wish to re-engage for full-time service but are willing to serve in the Regular Reserve". He did not have to wait long for the first shots; the ink on his press release was barely dry before the advocates of (a) some form of compulsory service, and (b) a more potent Reserve Army, had their barrels hot. Mr. Claxton's plan, they said, was nothing more than evasive action; it would do little, if anything, to give Canada what is needed—the trained men who could be mobilized swiftly into an army ready to fight.

It is true that the new Regular Reserve does not broaden the scope of military service, but it is a determined and valuable effort to keep alert and ready for any sudden emergency the men who, having served terms in the Active Force, have returned to civilian life—not only trained



National Defence

DEFENCE MINISTER BROOKE CLAXTON: The Problem of Reserves.



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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

soldiers but, in many cases, veterans with battle experience. The plan will be worthwhile, however, only if it is considered as part of, not a substitute for, a scheme to build a more effective Reserve Army.

The Reserve Army at present is little more than an administrative arrangement to permit orderly but leisurely mobilization. It is not an army in being; indeed, it could not be transformed into a battle-worthy machine in much less than a year. And that is the great weakness in Canada's plans for defence: it would be impossible for us, as things stand now, to put into quick action any force larger than a division.

Mr. Claxton has shown an awareness of the weakness, along with an understandable reluctance to deal with it energetically. At the same time, many of Mr. Claxton's most vociferous critics disregard the complexities of the problem he must try to solve. It is absurd, for example, to draw comparisons (as one Reserve officer did the other day) between the number of men under arms in Canada and in Russia, just as it is less than realistic to call for all-out conscription—a measure that would mean either an appreciable increase in taxes or less spending on other parts of the defence program.

Nevertheless, some form of compulsory service seems to be required, as much as anything to establish the principle that when the life of the nation is at stake there should be an impartial call on the services of the individual citizen. It would, of course, give the nation a defence force of substance instead of fantasy. It could be put into practice within the structure of the Reserve Army, as the Canadian Legion has suggested, and this could probably be done on a scale and in a manner that would not put an unbearable strain on the country's economy or unity.

The Big Story

FRED KRAAV, an officer on an American passenger vessel, has written one novel, *The Partisans*, and now is busy finishing another one—a worthy accomplishment for a young man who had never thought of leaving his native Estonia until 1939. When he was in this part of the country the other day—he was visiting some relatives in Hamilton, Ontario—we arranged to meet him and talk about the events that led him from the Baltic to American berths and English books.

"When the war broke out, I left the little town in Estonia where I was born in 1923 and joined my country's merchant navy service," he said, only the faintest trace of an accent coloring his excellent English. "I was in allied merchant ships through the war. I was lucky; there were some attacks by U-boats and we were torpedoed off the coast of Brazil. But I had all the luck in the family; my father, a former army officer, was shot by the Russians in 1941; my mother and my sister—she was 12 then—were sent to Siberia, where they disappeared, along with 40,000 other Estonians, the following year."

The Front Page

He opened an atlas and pointed to Estonia. "See how we were pinched between the big powers and the sea," he said. "We signed a 10-year pact with Russia in 1939, granting them bases on our strategic coast and islands. In return, they were to leave us alone, but they kept the agreement for less than a year. They paid gangs of hoodlums to set up a 'Popular Front,' backed them with tanks and soon had a puppet government in power. We were the first European country to be taken over by Russia. We could speak with authority about what it was like, but other countries didn't believe us, until it happened to them. Then when the Germans attacked, the Russians panicked and deported thousands of people to Siberia. Men like my father, who were classified as potential leaders of a resistance movement, were jailed and executed. German rule was bad, too, but not as bad as the Russian. I think probably the Germans did not behave so badly in the Baltic as they did in some other places—Poland, for instance. When they began to retreat in 1944, the Estonians were glad to see them go—but keener still to keep the Russians out. A volunteer army fought hard but finally had to give way, and the whole pattern of Communist domination began all over again.

"For a while it was possible for some families to escape in fishing boats, but then the Russians fortified the islands and built rocket bases along the coast. The escape route then went through Lithuania and Poland to East Berlin. There is an efficient underground organization and that route is still open. Many people make it. Go back there some time? No. To visit, perhaps, if the country were free—but it will never be the same again. I'm an American citizen now; in my job I can write and travel and see old friends. But I must keep on telling this story of how the Communists take over a country. It is so important for people to know the truth."

Ashley & Crippen

FRED KRAAV: "Men like my father were executed."

Matrimonial Quiz

THE QUIZ has certain definite uses. It provides broadcasters with something to broadcast, writers with something to write about, and all sorts of people with something to talk about. But it has its limitations—as a necessary prelude to marriage, for example. Dr. Clifford R. Adams, director of the Pennsylvania State University's Marriage Clinic, has devised a special quiz (300 questions) which, he says, enables him to tell prospective brides and grooms what their chances are of staying happily married. It is an interesting idea, but we have grave doubts about its effectiveness. If a man and a maid are still hot for wedlock after withstanding a 300-question barrage, it's going to take a lot more than a summary by Dr. Adams to keep them apart.

The Urge to Dig

THERE'S BEEN a squabble going on in Toronto for several months now over parking on Yonge Street, the ancient road that splits the city in half and runs from Lake Ontario up into the North Country. It is not a wide street, but it has to carry a tremendous amount of traffic and this is slowed to a snail's pace by streetcars (which will be taken away when the subway opens in March) and the cars parked on both sides. Removal of the parked cars would undoubtedly do a great deal to lessen the congestion of traffic, but there is another complication: the lower, busier reaches of Yonge Street seem to be a sort of tribal digging ground for Toronto's various authorities; indeed, there are some residents who cannot even remember when holes were not being dug or filled in somewhere along the old thoroughfare.

It is possible that municipal authorities in all the larger cities need one street as a playground, a place where they can work out their tensions, frustrations and repressions with all sorts of harmless excavations, fills, pavings and similar amusements. Their present outlets obviously have an unnerving effect on the rest of the population, and city planners should take note of this. Little used stretches of pavement could be set aside for the exclusive use of the municipal wrecking crews, and the mental health of the whole community would benefit thereby.

Figuratively Speaking

WE HAVE always been fascinated by the loose statistic ("more than 37 per cent of the people who wash prefer soap") and we were delighted with a missive we received a few days ago from a radio station in Toronto. In the 44 countries covered by the station, it said, the people spend an average of $66,283,669—a frank and courageous statement, if we've ever seen one.

Cancer Research

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY was pretty slow in getting around to testing the effect of its product on a smoker's health; after all, as far back as 1923 there were suggestions that there might be a link between tobacco and cancer, and other industries—petroleum, chemicals and metals, for example—for years have been studying the possibility of a relation between cancer and their products or processes. Now the tobacco people have a chance to make up for lost time; the companies in the United States will finance independent research of the cancer-tobacco relation by scientists of unquestioned integrity, but it will be worthwhile only if the investigators are given a free hand and if it is carried on long enough to provide a satisfactory bulk of evidence to support any conclusions reached.

Although many studies of the effect of tobacco on human beings and animals have been made during the past thirty years, only the most general conclusions can be drawn from them. Certainly it cannot be stated as a fact, from what is known now, that tobacco smoke causes cancer, despite some of the rather hysterical statements which have been published recently. In the early '20s, German, Japanese, French and Scandinavian investigators tested carbon monoxide, nicotine and the tars of tobacco smoke for the cancer-causing properties, but their findings were inconclusive. A report in the

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Journal of the American Medical Association in 1928 stated that tars from pipe tobacco failed to produce cancer in mice. About the same time some German scientists stated that while they had eliminated nicotine and carbon monoxide as possible causes of cancer, they found that tobacco tars had a mild ability to cause cancer but it could be effective only in an individual with a special disposition towards the disease. Studies since World War II have established that a great variety of substances, from ultraviolet light to asbestos, can cause cancer, but that habits, diet and climate may also be important.

The American Cancer Society started a study two years ago that may produce some definite results in another 18 months or two years. Its workers are collecting the health records of 204,000 men in the United States between the ages of 50 and 69. When one of these men dies (and they pass away at an average rate of 13 a day) the exact cause of death is carefully noted and this can be examined in the light of the detailed information in the records about the man's habits.

One of the curious features of the whole ruckus is the silence of the Departments of Health maintained by governments. One of the functions of these departments, as we understand it, is to keep a careful watch on things that people consume, including tobacco smoke.

A Party for Mr. Holmes

SHERLOCK HOLMES celebrated his 100th birthday earlier this month and the British Broadcasting Company held a party for him—a rather public affair, since it was broadcast and, therefore, not quite the sort of party Mr. Holmes himself, with his curious ideas about relaxation, might enjoy. Indeed, he might object that it wasn't his birthday at all. The Baker Street Irregulars decided some time ago that Mr. Holmes had been born in 1854, because in *His Last Bow*, published in 1914, Dr. Watson said the detective was 60; but various independent researchers believe Dr. Watson was getting a bit foggy about that time and his statement of age was inaccurate. Be that as it may, it is certain that Mr. Holmes, if he were alive today, would be a doddering old man—and it is just as certain that he has been dead a long time. Otherwise the hatchet-faced old busybody would have been heard from long before now.

Public Ownership

WHEN AN INDUSTRY is taken over by a government, it is said to be owned by the public, which means that the public will pay for any losses but will not necessarily share in any profits. In most cases, the public's newly acquired property is put beyond the reach of the elected representatives of the public on the theory that it should be free from political influence—in other words, the elected representatives can't be trusted not to mess around with it. How this can work out was shown a couple of weeks ago in the House of Commons when a member of Parliament asked the Minister of Transport, Mr. Chevrier, for some information about Canadian National Railways. Mr. Chevrier said he couldn't give it because CNR officials thought the information could be collected "only at considerable clerical expense and great inconvenience to themselves." The hapless member had to be satisfied with that as an answer—it was just too much trouble for the officials of the publicly-owned railway to produce certain figures requested by a spokesman for the public. If boredom threatens during one of these long winter evenings, we can spend a pleasant hour or two figuring out who got railroaded in this instance.

Regional Judge

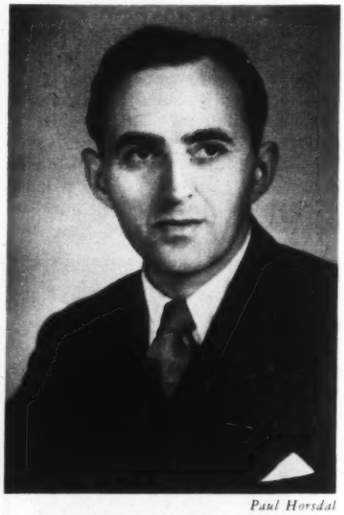
EVER SINCE we became aware at first hand of the passions and rivalries roused by a Canadian Drama Festival, we have stood in respectful awe of the man who undertakes to judge one. He must, we decided, have the courage of a Lionheart, the agility and hide of a politician, the savage incorruptibility of a Robespierre. With this measure of the man in mind, we went the other day to have lunch with Graham Suter, the judge of this year's Regional Festivals. We found him holding a cup of coffee and talking fluently and with expressive gestures of shoulders and his free hand about the problems of his job, which apparently had been complicated by a too-rapid transit to Canada.

"There I was," he said, "enjoying a quiet Christmas with my family—my parents, my wife and our two-year-old daughter—when word came that Evan John had died and that the committee wanted me to come in his place. Well, here I am, still thinking about the job, though I've been pretty thoroughly briefed on the various regions, in between the social engagements the committee in Ottawa had lined up for me. I've been judging plays for five years, so I've got some experience, but this is my first look at the Canadian theatre."

He sipped the coffee. "I like coffee and dislike tea," he said. "But to get back to the job: I consider I am here to help, not to hurt any group. That's why I have spent time since arriving learning about the regions rather than brushing up on my French. I feel I should know where a group comes from and what chance it has had to see professional work. If a man describes himself as an amateur, we have only the right to demand that he go through the motions skilfully, not that he have talent. The amateur is doing a play, fundamentally, for his own delight. It's important then that he choose a good play, for what can anyone achieve on an unimportant job? There is no artistic merit in decorating a thick pottery mug. On the other hand, if the amateur does choose to do a pot-boiler and concentrates on improving his own skill, there is nothing wrong as long as he brings the pot to a good rolling boil."

He tasted the coffee again, and the shock of the now stone-cold brew jolted him into more personal matters. He was 34; he was of Welsh descent, but apparently his grandfather had been born in Toronto; he had a degree in Romance Languages from the University of Cardiff, but the theatre was his life; he liked character roles; he could not give any snap judgment on why successful English plays often flopped badly in New York, but he thought it might be because of the differing values of the audiences.

"Speaking of audiences," he said, "an adjudicator must help an audience so that it can watch a performance



Paul Horsdal

GRAHAM SUTER

with the tremendous enjoyment there can be in seeing and understanding the skill with which the play is presented. After all, the achievement and preservation of standards is most important, otherwise the Festival becomes a jamboree and you might as well have drinks all around, abolish the adjudication and go home."

We took the hint and went.

Letters and Symbols

AT THE RISK OF getting clobbered by (a) progressivists or (b) traditionalists, we suggest that a place be made on the curricula of elementary schools for a course on Basic Steps in Modern Living, the major part of which would be devoted to teaching children how to post letters and make an X on a ballot or similar document. The need for such a course was made obvious just recently by Postmaster-General Côté and Controller Saunders of Toronto.

Mr. Côté defending the conduct of his mail handlers, pointed out that their work isn't made any easier by the regrettable human tendency to make mistakes and gave an example of a score of letters being posted in a municipal garbage can. Mr. Côté himself may be in error: all over the country there may be people who have never been taught to distinguish between a mail box and a garbage can. At the same time, Mr. Saunders was suggesting that ballots in municipal elections not be rejected by returning officers simply because they were marked with something other than an X. It seems that many voters find an X too complicated a symbol to reproduce.

This evidence seems to indicate that there is a serious gap somewhere in our educational system. If the students have already reached the limit of their capacity to absorb new information, however, Mr. Côté might consider introducing a bill forbidding the manufacture of garbage cans that look like mail boxes, while Mr. Saunders could start a movement to decide municipal elections by a show of hands, an idea that might be worth considering anyway, in view of the diminishing numbers of municipal voters.

President's Report

DR. SIDNEY SMITH, President of the University of Toronto, discusses on Page 7 of this issue of SATURDAY NIGHT a problem that has been on his mind for some time—the effect on Canadian universities of a growing school population. It was mentioned in his report for the academic year ending in June, 1952. His further thoughts on the matter are given in his present article.

Gunboats and Smog

A FEW WEEKS AGO we noted that typists were no longer using "the quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog" as a line for practice, but had turned to "a quick movement of the enemy would jeopardize six gunboats". We thought we had found a sign of the times, but along comes Fred Jarrett, director of advertising and public relations for Underwood Limited, to tell us that "when the Underwood Company sent me to New York to win the World's Championship, I found the competing typists were familiar with this 'six gunboats' sentence and this was back in 1907".

Obviously, the perceptive typists got into the stream of Twentieth Century thinking pretty early, and we were prepared to hail them as path-finders when we came across a bit in the *London Times* that increased our respect even more for the Edwardians. From the *Times* we learnt that "smog" is not a Johnny-come-lately among words at all, but was coined by a Dr. des Voeux some time before July 3, 1905. It was used on that date by Dr. des Voeux, who was the first president of the British National Smoke Abatement Society.

The French have done even better. When Dr. Norbert used "Cybernetic" a while ago as the title of a book about electronic computers, or thinking machines, it was hailed as a valuable addition to the jargon of science. But André Ampère used the word in 1834; he defined *La Cybernétique* as "the science of government" getting his idea from the Greek word for steersman. It is interesting that, a hundred years after Ampère's invention, the word should be used again to describe the mental gymnastics of machines instead of human assemblies. We are, of course, a century closer to 1984.

Ontario Museum's Great Chinese Collection

Most extensive Chinese collection outside of Peking is in Toronto's Royal Ontario Museum. Numbering more than 16,000 pieces, it spans a period of 4,000 years. Among its masterpieces, is this unglazed white pottery horse from the rich art of the T'ang Dynasty (618-906 A.D.).

The T'ang centuries are the most splendid in oriental history. Painting, pottery, textiles and sculpture flourished under an enthusiastic Imperial patronage. The spherical rhythms of this life-sized lacquered wooden figure typify the execution of most great Chinese carvings.

With the Persians, the Chinese are the great masters of pottery. They are supreme in the art of porcelain. With paste, paint and glaze, they made the familiar gleaming "China" vases. The above blue and white vase is from the Ch'ing Dynasty (1644-1911), a time rich in porcelain.

Bamboo is a favorite theme for a painter. Ch'en Lin called this one "Straight In Uprightness"—or "Do not grasp small advantage and so fail a great good".

The Royal Ontario Museum's Chinese Collection began in 1914. Since then, it has acquired the most complete running history of Chinese art and archaeology extant. Today, it is a mecca for oriental scholars throughout the world. The diversity of exhibits covers all phases of eastern civilization. They range from vast murals to tiny jade amulets. The eighteenth-century Tibetan temple-hanging above is painted in oil upon canvas. It is included in the catalogue of the collection now being prepared by the Curator, Helen Fernald.

Painting is the national art of China. This is from a set of 12 "Bamboos for the Year" by Ch'en Lin, 1785. Chinese painting is one of moods.

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Pressure of Numbers on Universities

By SIDNEY SMITH

Fedneur

FRESHMEN waiting to enrol at the University of Toronto. "The pressure of numbers will increase year after year."

SEPTEMBER, 1953, marked the beginning of a new era in Canadian education. In that month most of the children born in 1947 entered school. The elementary schools in every province of Canada felt the impact of an unprecedented rise in the Canadian birth-rate that had taken place from 1945 to 1947. It will not be long before the entire system of education from the elementary schools to the universities is affected. The enrolment in the secondary schools in 1965 will be double that of 1953. By 1966, the universities will be confronted by a much larger number of matriculants.

This is, literally, a new era. It would be inaccurate to say that the schools are experiencing a bulge in their enrolment; a bulge must have an end, as well as a beginning and middle. It is not a tidal wave that has hit the schools, for tidal waves recede. This pressure of numbers will increase year after year. We face a new situation that shows every sign of continuing. Any action we take, even though we may label it as a temporary measure, will in all probability establish the educational pattern for at least the next generation.

From the standpoint of the universities, it appears that the number of pupils reaching the age of 18 will decrease during the next two years and then rise slightly until 1965. After that date—even without taking into account any new immigration—there will be a rapid increase in the number of Canadians who complete their secondary school courses. There is no way of estimating exactly what proportion of those pupils will be prepared for, and anxious to undertake, higher education. It cannot be taken for granted that twice as many 18-year-olds would result in twice as many freshmen in Canadian universities. Yet we must anticipate that from 1965 the applications for admission to universities will greatly exceed those of 1953.

What do the universities propose to do about these students? Should those freshmen be crowded into the classrooms, libraries and laboratories of 1954? Should alternative institutions be established to give them education beyond the secondary school? Should the ranks of the matriculants be thinned out by higher requirements for admission to universities? Or should more universities be created for them?

Canada, with a population of nearly fifteen million, has twenty-nine universities and colleges. That figure does not include the agricultural, veterinary and technical colleges, the purely theological colleges, colleges affiliated to universities, colleges engaged in teacher-training, colleges offering work at the secondary school level, or the colleges of the armed services. In England, Scotland and Wales, with a population of approximately fifty million, there are eighteen universities and four separate university colleges. In the United States, with approximately one hundred and fifty million people, there are over one thousand institutions of higher learning, not counting junior colleges. The British, American and Canadian systems of education are so unlike one another that comparisons of the ratio of universities to total populations would be misleading, but the figures that I have mentioned indicate in a general way that Canada is not ill-provided with universities compared with the United Kingdom, although we do not approach the proportion to be found in the United States.

IT IS NOT to be expected that the pressure of increased enrolment will be the same for all Canadian universities. Those located in large urban centres will feel it more than those in smaller centres. Large universities with many professional schools will feel it more than the other institutions.

There is evidence that universities in certain provinces could, and indeed should, enrol more students than they have in the present session. For those institutions the increase in the age bracket from seventeen to twenty years may not be too serious, for they can admit more students without injury to their standards. But many of the large universities are now operating at or near their capacity. If the growth of urban population continues to outdistance any rural increase, the pressure of numbers will be concentrated on the universities that already have the largest enrolments. They must be conscious of the dangers of academic elephantiasis. In that regard, consideration must be given not only to the total enrolment of a university but also to the registration in the various colleges, faculties and schools which compose it. It is in those major divisions that the essential relationship between teacher and student must be guarded. If those academic parts of a university become so large that the members of the staff are smothered by the weight of numbers, they cease to be communities, and their educational efforts are vitiated.

It is true that, six years ago, Canadian universities found it possible to accommodate about 25,000 more students than they have at present. In the period from 1945 to 1950 there were, however, special factors—the maturity and the seriousness of student veterans and the definitely limited prospect of large enrolment—which made it possible to surmount that crisis. The coming of ex-service personnel to the universities was a bulge with a foreseeable end. Even so, the cost to many individual scholars on the teaching staff, in terms of their essential creative studies, was crippling. They had given up their scholarly activities for war service and they were unable to resume their research and publication until the post-war influx of students had diminished. In my Annual Report as President of the University of Toronto for 1946-1947 there is the statement: "It is not pleasing to contemplate what ten years of non-productive work in the academic sense mean in the lifetime of a scholar. One could envisage that he might crawl out in 1949 or 1950 from under the mass of students, bedraggled and bereft of his talent for pushing forward the frontiers of knowledge." The enrolment problem of universities in 1966 will not be comparable to that of 1945. I do not believe that student registration can be permanently doubled in Canadian universities without a lamentable lowering of standards.

Mention was made earlier of the number of universities in relation to population. Another index that is often used is the ratio between the university population and the total number of youth of university age. In the United States about twenty per cent of the young men and young women of university age attend institutions of higher learning; in Canada approximately seven per cent; and in the United Kingdom about four per cent. It would be rash to conclude from these percentages that the Americans are five times as well educated as the English, Scottish and Welsh, or three times as well educated as the Canadians. Qualitative standards must be considered as well as quantitative. If our educational pattern tends to resemble the British more than the American, this should not be regarded as a national catastrophe.

In any event, we should rid ourselves of any idea that parchments are the only passports to individual progress. A university degree should be a mark of capacity for leadership in education, in the church, in the professions, in commerce and in public affairs, but it is not a prerequisite of useful citizenship. There is a need for some educational institutions, apart from universities, to meet the requirements of young people beyond secondary school education. The failure rates, for example, in the first and second years of courses in Engineering and Applied Science demonstrate that many students who enter those faculties are not qualified to undertake their programs.

FOR STUDENTS who lack a grounding in and a capacity to handle mathematics and the physical sciences, schools of technology would be better than universities. As an alternative to universities, more institutions of that kind should be established. For other pupils who have completed their secondary school courses and who desire additional general education there should be provided junior colleges in which they could measure their talent for advanced studies before committing themselves to an expensive and arduous university course. At the same time, the junior colleges would provide for a large proportion of young people a terminal program of general education. There would be no need for an extensive variety of courses. The courses should be unpretentious in scope and thorough in execution, with standards high enough to command the genuine respect and the recognition of the students and their parents, their teachers, the universities, and the public.

It may be asked, "Why not establish

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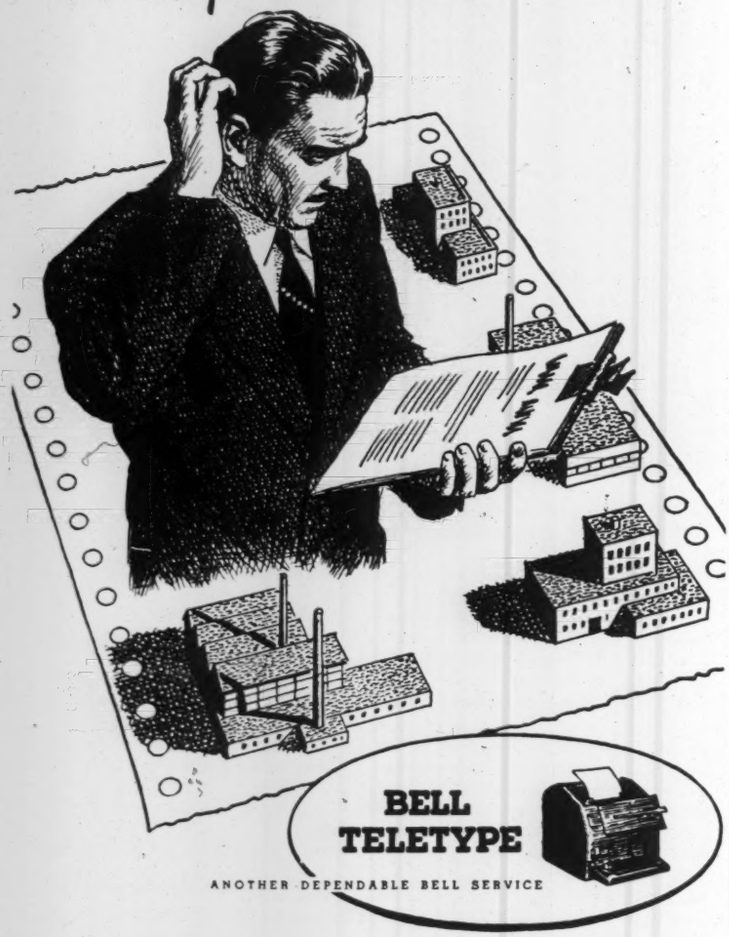

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more universities, instead of junior colleges and technological schools?" The creation of new universities is, on the surface, a simple solution of the problem produced by bigger numbers. Anyone connected with an established university who questions the value of such a proposal exposes himself to the charge that he has a dog-in-the-manger attitude. Nevertheless, this solution must be carefully examined in the light of the experience in other countries and the specific needs of Canada. Universities do not spring full-grown and Phoenix-like in response to some legislative enactment. They are built up and developed over long periods. It is neither academic selfishness nor snobbishness to insist that any new university must be first-class. A weak university depreciates the entire academic currency. Gresham's Law—bad money drives out good—applies also in academic spheres.

On the other hand, a first-class university is expensive. It must pay salaries high enough to attract and retain a good teaching and research staff against heavy competition from industry, government agencies, and other universities; and it must give the staff the tools for the job, in the form of adequate buildings, equipment, and libraries. The additional burden of elementary and secondary education that is shortly to be placed on the taxpayers of this country will be exceedingly heavy. To finance new universities as well would be an immense undertaking.

Provincial governments, during this inflationary period, have increased their grants to the universities that depend on their support. The Federal Government subsidized the education of veterans after World War II, and for the past two years the grants from Ottawa, arising from the recommendations of the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences, have brought to the universities some relief from an intolerable financial stringency. Great credit is due to the Prime Minister of Canada for the vision and statesmanship with which these grants have been administered; there has been not the slightest attempt on the part of the Government of Canada to control, dictate to, or even influence, Canadian universities; the federal support has had no strings attached. Yet even with this additional financial support from the provincial and federal governments, the universities of Canada are still in straitened circumstances. To give better service to approximately 59,000 students—the number enrolled during the session of 1953-1954—they need more support. If new universities were to drain off any of the public money on which the existing universities depend, they would weaken, not strengthen, the whole fabric of higher education.

The difficulty of obtaining competent staff for new universities is another matter that would need to be considered. The supply of gifted teachers is not inexhaustible.

Should the ranks of the matriculants of 1965 be thinned out by higher requirements for admission to universities? If one studies the examination results of Canadian universities, particularly those for students in the first and second years, one cannot escape the conclusion that the universities are admitting many young men and women who ought not to be admitted. I have referred to failures in Engineering courses; in Arts and many other faculties the picture is not much brighter.

The University Grants Committee Report on University Development in Great Britain for the period 1947 to 1952 states: "A certain wastage of students at the end of the first year is inevitable, and we did not regard it as unsatisfactory to find that over the whole university field, the casualty rate in the summer of 1951 was between 8 per cent and 9 per cent." In most Canadian universities the rate of failures in the first year is at least twice, and in some cases three times, higher. There is room for improvement in Canada of our selective process. Greater care must be taken in admitting students; better screening methods must be adopted. It is no kindness to accept students who have not the intellectual capacity or the moral stamina for advanced study. It is indeed the opposite of kindness: it is costly for the students and their parents, and it engenders feelings of frustration and defeat that may have an adverse effect on the ambitions and activities of those young people. Moreover, the time, the energies and the scholarship of able teachers should not be frittered away in the effort to stimulate those who are unfitted for membership in the community of scholars.

Better selection would mean more than demanding higher marks in the secondary school examinations. It would mean seeking in every community, big or small, the boys and girls who have the capacity and resolution for university work, with special attention to rural districts and areas far removed from university centres. It would mean better subsidies in the way of scholarships, bursaries and loan funds for those young men and women who are financially unable to undertake a university course. We have not in Canada equality of opportunity for university work. The percentage of university students in Great Britain who received financial assistance in 1951-1952 was 72.4. The corresponding figure for Canada was no more than 15 per cent.

Better selective processes would reduce the loss that now occurs annually in Canadian universities, and would go far to meet the problem of numbers by leaving more places available for students who could profit from, and contribute to, the academic community.

The problem of numbers will be a major problem not only for Canadian universities but also for governments and the general public. It can be partly solved by enrolment of more students by universities in certain areas, by establishing new institutions such as technological schools or junior colleges, and by improving the methods of selecting students. It must be borne in mind, however, that these measures will only be effective if our present universities are kept strong by the provision of adequate financial resources.

Letter from Washington

The Aftermath of the White Case

By Max Freedman

I HAVE SPENT some time with politicians of both parties in talking about the Harry Dexter White case and their conclusions were certainly unexpected to me and may be surprising to you.

To begin with, it seems agreed that neither party scored a decisive victory. The country is inclined to dismiss the clamorous affair as a brawl between politicians, remote from the national interest and of no enduring value. Senator McCarthy's appeal produced only 50,000 telegrams and letters, a mere trickle compared with the flood which bursts upon the White House when the emotions of the public are stirred. I can find no Senator or Representative whose mail reflected any unusual anxiety or sharp questioning on this issue. In short, there is the most unusual discrepancy between the excitement of the headlines and the torpor of the electors as reflected in the news from the constituencies.

There is also the belief that Mr. Brownell, the Attorney-General, failed to prove his case, even though he called White a spy no less than nine times. Mr. Brownell was anything but a formidable witness before the Senate committee. He was uncertain and fumbling; and his resort to confidential information, which he revealed in edited fragments to sustain his own case, was lacking in the ultimate note of persuasive authority. It was apparent from his own testimony that he had only the vaguest knowledge of the functions of the International Monetary Fund and of White's duties there. He was saved less by his own resourcefulness than by the unbelievable futility of the Democrats on the committee and by the massive authority with which Mr. J. Edgar Hoover intervened in the debate. But the sudden appearance of the FBI director in a political role has worried many Republicans as well as Democrats.

If Mr. Brownell violated the proprieties of public life by the way he brought his charges against Mr. Truman, it is equally true that Mr. Truman swung public sympathy back to Mr. Brownell by the violence of his broadcast which took refuge in personal invective instead of answering the doubts which were dividing the public mind. It remains a mystery why Mr. Truman chose to speak the day before the Brownell-Hoover testimony instead of reserving the right of reply.

Mr. Truman took the advice of some of his leading colleagues in his Administration before he made his broadcast, but the tone and spirit of his speech were essentially his own. He was so eager to clear his name of Mr. Brownell's aspersion that he put aside the normal calculations of political strategy.

I have been told that, long before the FBI ever gave any warnings about White, the leaders of the Truman Administration had already had occasion to wonder about him. Some of White's associates raised misgivings, but so long as no convincing proof of White's disloyalty existed and so long as his weakness as a security risk remained equally a matter of surmise without damaging documentary evidence, it was hardly to be expected that the Democrats would choose to expel White from the public service on

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

grounds of suspicion or because they disliked some of his friends. I am also told that the closest review was placed on White's work, as it touched the national interest and national security, and once again the tests failed to entangle him in sedition or espionage.

Now we come to the crucial point. By the time White had become Assistant Secretary of the Treasury he really was the architect of American financial policy in its international aspects, for Mr. Morgenthau, the Secretary, was quite unable to understand the complex issues and was usually willing to accept White's recommendations. All the evidence now available, and it is copious and emphatic, serves to establish the fact that White was a tenacious defender of American interests and that no shadow of disloyalty rested upon him in the field where he had direct and primary responsibility. No man is indispensable in a democracy, and other experts could have been found to take the place of White and his colleagues. But the White team had a virtual monopoly of knowledge in this field in Washington; the inevitable delay caused by a change in personnel in this sensitive area would have raised perilous doubts about the continuity of American policy, and it would have been very difficult to make the transition without upsetting many co-operative plans worked out with America's allies for victory in war and reconstruction in peace.

Above all, there was no proof of the necessity of any such change, for the one common voice, from Lord Keynes to other experts with whom White negotiated at Bretton Woods and elsewhere, was that White would serve American interests even better if he were a less rigid guardian of every inch of the case committed to him by the Administration. I believe this argument is worth careful attention, though I agree that it fails to meet all the doubts. I am pledged to avoid discussing some of the other obvious points, arising from this line of defence, which must be in your minds; but Mr. Truman has not yet chosen to reveal what his final defence will be when he reviews this episode in his memoirs.

It should also be said that Mr. Brownell, the most skilful politician in the Eisenhower cabinet, has laid up for himself the smouldering enmity of the Democratic party. The Democrats speak of him with an anger which they show to no other member of the Administration. He will have a rough passage as he seeks to gain approval for the admission of evidence from wire-tapping in federal courts and as he tries to tighten the rules of the Fifth Amendment before a Congressional committee.

According to the Democrats, the White affair will have faded into a tenuous memory by next November when Congress has to be elected. Unless there is some dramatic change in the world scene, which now seems unlikely, they believe the election will turn essentially on two domestic issues: taxes and the outlook for employment. They may be wrong, but they make their living by their ability to foretell changes in the political weather.

These jottings on the White case would be incomplete if no mention were made of Mr. Adlai Stevenson's role in the controversy. At first he remained silent, and he earned rebukes from many Democrats for failing to speak up in Mr. Truman's defence, except in the chill caution of a lawyer's brief. But when he did enter the contest, no one went to the heart of the matter with more cogent logic or memorable eloquence.

At the recent meeting of the Democratic party in Philadelphia, there was a stream of political visitors to Mr. Stevenson's suite and among them were many leaders of the party who had been lukewarm about his performance in the Presidential campaign last year. Many of them felt that they detected a new robust quality in Mr. Stevenson as the party leader as a result of the controversy aroused by the White case. They are ready to support him more vigorously than in the past if he ceases to be the Hamlet of the hustings and is eager to devote his almost incomparable gifts to the service of his party, anxious to defend the Democrats against false charges and never afraid to walk where the political tempest flashes most fiercely.

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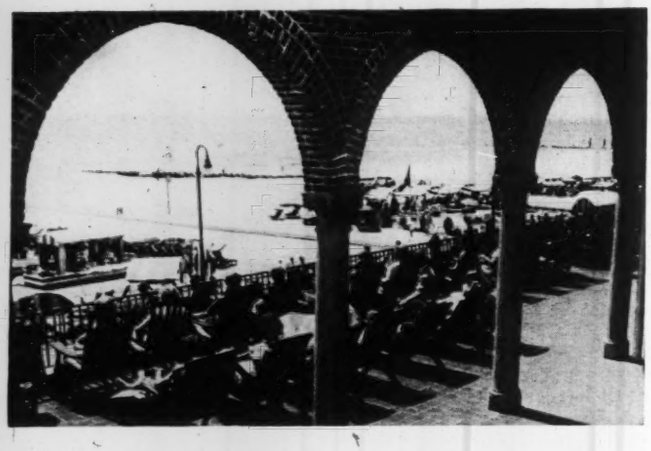

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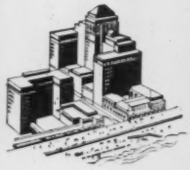

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"BR-BR!" MISS A. SAID, stepping quickly inside. "Dear, what a climate to have to live in."

"The climate's changing," I said, "and anyway the signs of spring are everywhere."

Miss A. sat down and took off her galoshes. "What signs of spring?" she asked.

"Well, for one thing," I said, "someone drew a pink chalk heart on our side wall, with 'Stinky loves Shirley' printed inside it. Isn't that a sign of spring?"

Miss A. sniffed.

"Spring is in the air," I insisted. "Can't you smell it?"

"All I smell is meat loaf," Miss A. said.

"You shouldn't trust your nose," I told her. "Your nose says it's the end of January, but all the signs indicate that it's practically the middle of April. For one thing Lulu's going to have kittens and kittens always come in the spring and fall, like international crises."

"Lulu's always having kittens, and we're always having international crises," Miss A. said.

I admitted that it wasn't one of the more reliable signs. "How about the CNE announcement about the grandstand show?" I asked. "That's really an infallible sign of spring."

Miss A. bristled. "Roy Rogers and Trigger," she said, "when we have any amount of good Canadian talent—"

"You're a bit ahead there," I said. "When people start complaining about the neglect of Canadian talent it's really one of the signs of summer, though it actually starts with the first robin. And naturally by the time Roy Rogers, Mrs. Rogers, Trigger, Buttermilk and the nine palomino ponies arrive it will be a sign that it's time to get out your Christmas list."

"It's easy enough if you follow the signs," I went on. "For instance, there's the announcement of the new high fitted bosom and the plunging vertebral line, right down to the coccyx. These are sure signs of spring."

She looked so upset at this portent that I went out to the kitchen to get her a drink. "I hope you don't mind ginger ale," I said.

Miss A. accepted the glass and sniffed it cautiously. "It smells funny," she said.

"I put in a bit of juniper juice, just to give it flavor," I said.

"Well, so long as it isn't alcoholic," Miss A. said, and sat back and loosened her scarf.

We sipped our ginger ale and gradually grew more cheerful. "The good old vernal equinox," I said. "Stinky loves Shirley. Barbara loves Rubi. Zsa Zsa loves Zsa Zsa. All signs of spring."

Miss A. said she felt better already. "Tell me more about the signs of the season," she said.

I considered. "Well, it's one of the signs of spring when the water-front of the furnace cracks," I said. "It's the first gentle hint that it's ready to knock off for the season."

"I wonder if I could have another glass of that delicious ginger ale," Miss A. said, and I went out and refilled both glasses.

"Another sign of spring," I said, coming back, "is when a workman comes to the front door and tells you that he's been working on a neighbor's roof and noticed that half your shingles have gone and the ridge-roll has come loose."

Miss A. nodded. "That's a splendid sign of spring," she said.

"Isn't it?" I said. "All the shingles clapping their hands and the ridge-roll leaping like a lamb in the fields!"

"Would you say," Miss A. went on after a moment, "that it's a sign of spring when people leave empty fish and chip cartons on your front lawn? I happened to notice two on yours, along with an empty whisky bottle."

"That's one of the most reliable signs of all," I said. "The festive awakening of the spirit after the long dark Northern winter. The first portent of our national urgency to get together in the clean sunshine and leave somebody else to clean up."

Miss A. readjusted her scarf and fumbled for her galoshes. "Would you say it was a sign of spring when your galosh zipper snags?" she asked.

"Absolutely," I said. "Every true Canadian galosh knows when its season's work is about over."

"Throw 'em away!" Miss A. said gaily and tossed a galosh with surprising accuracy into the fireplace.

It was still snowing when we reached the front door. "Still, the climate is really getting milder," I said, with invincible cheerfulness.

"Milder!" Miss A. said. "In another hundred years Canadians will be growing bananas on the Laurentian Shield." And she plunged highheartedly into the drifts.

The snow has turned to a bitter drizzle, but yesterday a man called offering to replace the worn parts of the vacuum cleaner. That's another sign of spring.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

Ottawa Letter

Appointment Displeases Many Liberals

AFTER the House of Commons reassembled on January 12, its early proceedings were on a muffled note and there were no controversial blazes.

In the Liberal ranks there have been loud murmurings of protest about the bestowal of the office of Solicitor-General upon Senator Ross Macdonald, who apparently now ranks as one of the Prime Minister's favorites. Several Liberal Senators did not take kindly to his earlier appointment as the Government's leader in the Senate, as they justifiably interpreted this elevation of a new recruit to the Senate as an indication that the Government held their own parliamentary abilities in contempt and deemed none of them worthy of a seat in the Cabinet. Now the donation of an additional office to Senator Macdonald has infuriated a substantial number of Liberal members of the House of Commons, who feel that unfair treatment has been meted out to George McIlraith, the Liberal member for Ottawa West. Not only has he held for the Liberal party a rather difficult seat since 1935, but his excellent work in the last Parliament as parliamentary assistant to Mr. Howe seemed to have earned him the right of promotion to the Cabinet.

When Mr. St. Laurent in the last reorganization of the Cabinet passed him over, Mr. McIlraith refused to continue in a subordinate office. It is understood that, when his numerous friends among the rank and file of the Liberal party later pressed his claims to the vacant Solicitor-Generalship, they were told that Ontario already had five Ministers and that it was quite impossible to give it a sixth. But for some curious reason this objection has been waived for the benefit of the fortunate Senator Macdonald, and Mr. McIlraith's friends make no secret of their displeasure over the extraordinary and, in their opinion, quite unmerited favoritism shown to the former. Equally displeased are the friends of Colonel David Croll, another lawyer who would be a competent Solicitor-General, and whose promotion would have enabled the Prime Minister to achieve a belated fulfillment of his solemn pledge to recognize the claims of the million and a half people who live in Toronto and its environs to have a representative in the Cabinet.

This latest performance of the Prime Minister can hardly fail to increase a growing coolness felt by many Liberal members from Ontario about his merits as a leader, although they recognize with gratitude his abilities as vote-getter and have no desire for his retirement.

The only long controversial debate in the opening week was over the Government's decision to increase postal rates. The great popularity of Alcide Côté, the Postmaster-General, with all the parties in opposition ensured for him a patient hearing for his exposition of the Government's case for its action; this was based upon the need to replace the $7½ million of revenue lost by the abolition of the tax on cheques, and the large addition to operating costs entailed by higher remuneration for employees and by the needs for fresh plant and equipment. But all the parties in opposition combined to mobilize effective arguments against the increase.

The sum of their objections to it was that the provision of postal facilities was an essential national service, which need not necessarily be self-sustaining, but could have its deficits made good out of the general fund,

SENATOR ROSS MACDONALD

just as those of a similar service, the Canadian National Railways, were liquidated, and that any increase of rates should be postponed until a Commission investigated the possibilities of economies in the postal administration. The Government was also taunted with practising dishonesty in trying to recover the revenues it had lost by abolishing, for electioneering purposes, the tax on cheques. The best speeches against the increase were made by Mrs. Fairclough and William Hamilton (Progressive Conservatives) and Harold Winch (CCF). Mr. Hamilton made an illuminating exposé of how the post office was the centre of a maze of concealed interlocking subsidies, from which it both suffered and benefited.

NO CANADIAN politician of this era is such an assiduous practitioner of the gentle art of making enemies as Premier Duplessis of Quebec, and he is now piling up proofs of an audacity which almost commands admiration. Only a very bold politician would venture as he recently did in the provincial legislature of Quebec, to describe as Bolshevist organs not merely *Le Devoir* of Montreal, but also *L'Action Catholique* of Quebec City, which is generally assumed to voice the views of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Then he has antagonized Protestants in Quebec by endorsing the ban imposed by his provincial Film Board upon the film *Martin Luther*.

He has also proceeded to upset the calculations of Mr. Abbott about his next Budget by his announcement of a provincial income tax for Quebec, which will extract between $20 and $25 million a year from its taxpayers and leave them moaning over the highest tax burdens in Canada. They can, however, claim on account of this provincial levy a credit in the computation of their Federal income tax up to 5 per cent of its amount.

Furthermore, he has embarked upon moves to nullify two decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada. Some years ago, when the Labor Relations Board of Nova Scotia refused a request of a union of shipyard workers for certification on the ground that its Secretary-Treasurer was a Communist, the Supreme Court over-ruled its decision, holding that there was nothing in the laws that barred Communists from holding offices in trades unions. Now the Duplessis Ministry has introduced a bill empowering the Labor Relations Board of Quebec to decertify any union which has Communist leaders.

Another challenge to the authority of the Supreme Court is contained in a bill which marks a fresh bout in Mr. Duplessis's long warfare with the curious sect known as the Witnesses of Jehovah. Last Summer the Supreme Court, by a bare majority of 5 to 4, ruled that a municipal regulation of the city of Quebec could not be employed to prevent the Witnesses from distributing their literature in the streets of that city. The decisive judgment, which produced the majority, was given by a Roman Catholic judge, Mr. Justice Kerwin, who based it upon the guarantees of the free exercise of religious professions given by a "Freedom of Worship Act" passed by the Quebec Legislature in 1880.

Mr. Duplessis, however, argues that the freedom for religious belief and expression thus assured must stop short of the "licence" assumed by what he calls "a certain organization" for "outrageous utterances," which insult the province of Quebec, its people and their religion. So he has sponsored a bill which empowers the Attorney-General (himself) and all municipal authorities to impose a ban upon the distribution of what they construe to be "licentious literature" and to resort to the courts for injunctions against violators of this ban.

Undoubtedly the Witnesses of Jehovah are a tiresome crew, whose activities rile or bore the majority of the Canadian people. But they are only one of many odd sects in this country and, as Canadian citizens, they are entitled to free expression of their religious and other views.

JOHN A. STEVENSON

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Foreign Affairs

Why the Cold War Is Thawing

Wide-World

FIVE YEAR FREEZE: The last time the Foreign Ministers met, at the Palais Rose in Paris, June, 1949, it was Schuman, Bevin, Vishinsky and Acheson, and they couldn't even agree on an agenda. The faces and the mood have changed, but will the result be much different?

I WAS READING a news dispatch about the preparation of new 99.9 elections in the Soviet Union when the delicious idea occurred to me: suppose just one bold opposition member were returned! Suppose he were to rise in the Supreme Soviet and say: "Just a moment. Before we vote the budget I'd like to ask for much higher housing estimates. My constituents feel that they cannot go on much longer, living in such dreadful conditions."

The other delegates mutter, then burst into applause. One of them leaps to his feet and cries: "And what about the food situation? For 25 years it has always been going to be better 'next year'. But still our wives have to line up for hours every day. There's never enough, prices are sky-high, and there's little choice. When is this going to be changed?" The meeting is now in an uproar, with delegates on their feet everywhere, shouting about bad shoes and scarce clothing, about the rotten deal the farmers are getting, about the miserable state of the rest homes in the Crimea, even about the local big-wigs not paying their share of taxes.

Of course, it hasn't happened. *But without any opposition spokesmen or newspaper to demand that conditions of life be improved, the new Soviet leaders are tumbling over themselves to do this, nevertheless.* No one has suggested that these men are undercover humanitarians. Indeed, the one who started it was a monstrous cannibal: Lavrentia Beria.

Of all the Soviet leaders he was in the best position to know, through his army of informers, what the Soviet people were thinking and what they wanted most. Seeking popularity in a hurry, what was it that he promised them first? An amnesty for many prisoners, and greater security for the citizen from arbitrary arrest. Secondly, he moved to assure the minority peoples against Russification. Thirdly, he opposed the recent, disastrous policy of amalgamating collective farms into still bigger units and urged easier treatment of the farmers and more freedom to take their private produce to market. Fourthly, he seems to have started the campaign promising more consumer goods but also, and notably, better housing, which must be the greatest source of discontent among the city masses.

The worst denunciation the Soviet press could find for Beria was "Titoist". Tito was for Communism but against Stalin's methods. The accusation is supremely significant. The surest way to popularity which Beria could see was to be anti-Stalinist. This is some measure of the release which the peoples of the USSR felt upon the passing of the greatest tyrant of the age. Apparently the other Soviet leaders panicked over the possible chain reaction effect of this release of pressure and promise of a more liberal regime, when the lid blew off in Pilsen and in East Germany, and decided hastily to try to bottle up Beriaism.

During the summer months it seemed that they were floundering, unable to agree on a clear line of new policy, even trying to reimpose Stalinism. Then, it seems that they decided to try to sidestep the explosive questions of civil rights and more freedom for the minority peoples, by turning popular attention to the great improvements which are promised in the standard of living.

As luck would have it, the food situation has turned much worse than it was when, last September, Krushchev made his sweeping admissions of the failure of Soviet agriculture. There were severe early frosts and bitter winds on the steppe lands which froze much of the vegetable crop in the ground and caused the loss of large numbers of cattle.

Without the intervention of nature, the system had been rigged against high food production, despite the vast efforts of a quarter of a century to mechanize agriculture. Krushchev admitted that they couldn't even keep their trained agronomists down on the farm. Out of 350,000 such specialists only 18,500 are on collective farms today, with 50,000 more in machine tractor stations. But the measures announced to improve things told louder than words that the Soviet leaders had been forced to recognize, as in the NEP period and in wartime, that the only quick, sure way of increasing farm output is to provide a direct incentive for the farmer to work harder in the fields and tend the livestock more carefully.

Farmers are to be encouraged to work their private 1½-acre plots, as they did notably during the war, when it was calculated that nearly a quarter of the food reaching the cities came from these small, intensively worked gardens. The tax on private produce is to be halved, and back taxes cancelled. Farmers are to be encouraged, in particular, to raise more livestock privately, and for the share of this which must be delivered to the state, they are to get 5½ times the previous price. For butter and eggs they are to get double, and for vegetables an extra 40 per cent.

Here is *Pravda,* of December 28, directing the municipalities to provide more attractive markets for the collective farmers. "New markets, warehouses and cold storage buildings were supposed to have been erected by now, but have not been. Even the blueprints are not ready . . . market halls and tables for trade must be made available. To transport the agricultural produce to market, the rolling stock of the machine tractor stations can be called upon, when not working. In large towns special trips by truck, trams and trolley buses must be organized to carry the produce from the railway stations.

"Provision of suitable goods for the farmers who come to market must be better organized. It is often the case that shops around the market sell everything but the goods which are needed by collective farmers. And there are almost no hotels in existence at the collective farm markets."

There it is, in so many words: an admission that collectivizing, mechanizing, and victimizing have not produced more food than before it all started, in 1928. So now the Soviets are going to try being nice to the farmer and letting him keep something for himself. Human nature is a wonderfully persistent thing.

The plans for providing more consumer goods, not only for the farmers but for the entire working population, have mushroomed since the early promises were made in the spring, indicating the impression which the long-pent-up demand for these things has made on the Soviet leaders. Moscow Radio said on December 31 that 1,200 new factories were to be built for this purpose, and that within the next three years consumer goods production would be doubled.

What things they say on the Soviet Radio and in the Soviet press these days! "Popular demand in the Soviet Union is outstripping the growth of production and prodding it forward." It is only a step from that to discovery that the more people get the more they want. Then this from *Pravda,* January 1: "The final aim of the socialist industrialization of our country was the provision of a better life for the people. . . Higher quality consumer goods will have to be given to the population".

And they will *have* to be given this time, for they have been promised and withheld too long. What is happening in Russia, if I read the evidence aright, is a great psychological release from the dungeon of Stalinism. Stalinism was not a normal condition of life even in Russia, even in Soviet Russia. It won't do to say that the new leaders could clamp the lid down again just as tight as it ever was.

Stalin was surely one of the great oppressors of history. Yet even he needed popular support of a kind, as he quickly found out when he blundered into war with Hitler in 1941. We may have forgotten, but the new Soviet leaders certainly have not, that Stalin very nearly went down then.

To pursue a bold and provocative policy the new leaders know that they must have public support and high morale at home. They are out to promote that, and this is the main reason for the thaw in the cold war.

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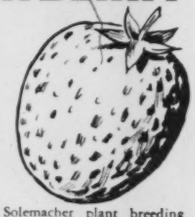

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Books

Festivum Caput and Master Craftsman

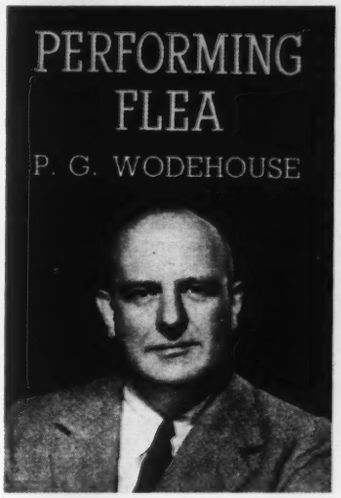
ON JUNE 21, 1939, the University of Oxford bestowed the degree of Doctor Litterarum on Pelham Grenville Wodehouse. The Public Orator, presenting him to the Chancellor in the usual Latin address, spoke of Wodehouse as *festivum caput—Petroniumne dicam an Terentium nostrum*? It was a handsome compliment to the author of more than fifty very popular novels, and it followed the publication of an article in which Hilaire Belloc said that Wodehouse was the best living English writer. Six weeks later war broke out, and shortly afterward Wodehouse was seized by the Germans at his home in Le Touquet, and was interned. In 1941, after being released from his prison camp, and while living under a kind of house arrest in Berlin, Wodehouse made five broadcasts about his experiences over the German radio; he spoke in his usual humorous fashion, for the excellent reasons that he was in German hands, that he had no desire to be political, and because he thought it was expected of him. But these broadcasts released upon his head a torrent of abuse and hatred so serious that since the war he has thought it better to live out of England. Thus, in his fifth decade, his career reached its zenith and its nadir. This is not so strange as it at first appears.

Wodehouse was the victim of his own popularity. The public is very fond of creating idols and then turning upon them savagely when they seem to be most secure. Psychoanalysts call this the ambivalence of emotion; there can be no great love without a corresponding great hatred which can supplant it if something goes wrong; in other words, emotion is a power which retains its strength though it may alter its character. Count no man happy, said Sophocles, until he is dead; and think no man firmly seated in the heart of the public until the public has finally done with him.

This is not to suggest that Wodehouse was at any time a figure of tragic majesty, or that his fall from popularity was abysmal. He was fortunate in some of his friends, who stood by him, and in some critics and people of sober judgment who looked carefully at what he had done, and found nothing desperately wrong in it. He was most fortunate of all in his own calm good sense, which enabled him to ride out the worst of the storm without being destroyed and without saying things which made matters worse. But there were great numbers of people who delighted in attacking and reviling him as an irresponsible playboy.

His lifelong friend, William Townend, has published a volume of letters which he has received from Wodehouse since 1920. It is called *Performing Flea*, for in the excitement of 1941 Sean O'Casey, who should have known better, called Wodehouse "English literature's performing flea". I recommend this book strongly to all writers, and to all those who think that they would like to be writers. With Virginia Woolf's *A Writer's Diary* (which I reviewed on January 9) it gives the most penetrating insight into a writer's life that I have seen in current literature; indeed, these two books, taken together, would make excellent material for a course in writing. Certainly *Performing Flea* dispels any notion that the writer of more than sixty books, which have sold upward of ten million copies, is an irresponsible playboy. On the contrary he is a man of prodigious industry and, within the limits imposed by his talent, a devoted, honest, painstaking craftsman.

I have not linked the names of Virginia Woolf and P. G. Wodehouse in order to produce a cheap effect of shock, but simply because the similarities between them, in their attitude toward their work, are many and striking. Both show themselves to be victims of that malaise—that dissatisfaction with their work which expresses itself not only mentally but physically—which has marked so many writers; both work to the uttermost limit of physical endurance; both are conscious of their fame, and count it as nothing in comparison with their personal judgment of their work; both slave to do the best that is in them.



Jacket Design

"I sometimes wonder if I really am a writer . . . I don't know anything and I seem incapable of learning . . . I feel I've been fooling the public for fifty years." Only the last three words reveal that Wodehouse, and not Virginia Woolf, wrote that. This is not the considered judgment of a playboy upon himself.

Of course, nobody who has ever tried it thinks that being funny is play; whether in the circus, on the stage or in writing, being funny is highly skilled work, which demands an individual technique, a fine sense of timing, and a sense of form in addition to the indispensable requisite of a sense of humor. Wodehouse describes his own novels as musical comedies with the music left out. The contrivance of such entertainments is such demanding work that, while hundreds of people can imitate his style, nobody else in the world can write a story just like him. The style is fairly easy to copy, if your ear is good and your acquaintance with Shakespeare, Tennyson and the Bible and Prayer Book is equal to his. But the marshalling of the incidents of the plot, the compression, the masterly placing of the big farcical moments—it is here that Wodehouse shows his dearly-bought mastery.

Wodehouse has always been a good writer; his early school stories *Mike at Wrykyn* and *Mike and Psmith* prove it. But how he has improved upon his natural talent! In the letters which he wrote to Townend, who is himself a writer, Wodehouse discusses matters of technique at length and in detail, and there are few writers who cannot learn something from him. Virtually everyone might learn to cut what he has written. Wodehouse, it appears, is a ruthless cutter. It has been my opinion for years—not simply as a hastening critic, anxious to finish a book, but as an ordinary reader—that most books suffer from being too long; there is a *right* length for every book, whether it is 900 pages or 90, but most writers overshoot the mark because they will not tighten their work. I am happy to have this private opinion corroborated by so able a craftsman as Wodehouse.

Perhaps what has gone before reads as though it had been written by yet one more besotted Wodehouse fan, who seeks respite from a hard world in the Never-Never Land of Jeeves, Ukridge, Mr. Mulliner, Chuffy Chuffnell and the rest, and who quotes Wodehouse (inaccurately and embarrassingly) after the second cocktail. Let me say at once that while I admire Wodehouse very much as a craftsman, I read his work infrequently and with well-controlled delight; of the fifty-odd books listed in the front of *Performing Flea* I have read a modest twenty. I like farce well enough, but I like it spiced with indecency, and Wodehouse is never anything but family reading; his complete rejection

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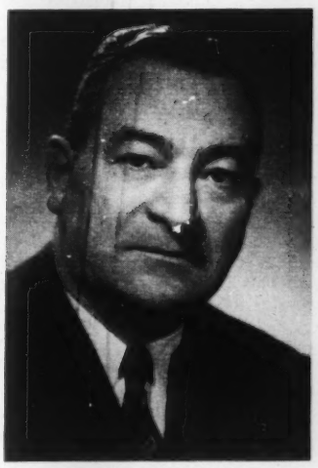

LAZARUS PHILLIPS

E. C. WOOD

C. J. MORROW of Halifax and Lunenburg, N.S.; LAZARUS PHILLIPS, O.B.E., Q.C., and E. C. WOOD, both of Montreal, whose election to the Board of Directors of The Royal Bank of Canada has been announced. Mr. Morrow is President of National Sea Products Ltd., Ocean Fisheries Ltd., and the Acadia Broadcasting Co. Limited, and a former Director of the Bank of Canada. Mr. Phillips, founder of the law firm of Phillips, Bloomfield, Vineberg and Goodman, is a Director of National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada Ltd., Montreal Trust Company, Montreal Life Insurance Company, Mailman Corp. Ltd., C. W. Lindsay Co. Ltd., Woodhouse & Co. Ltd., and Consolidated Theatres Ltd. Mr. Wood is President and a Director of Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada Ltd. *

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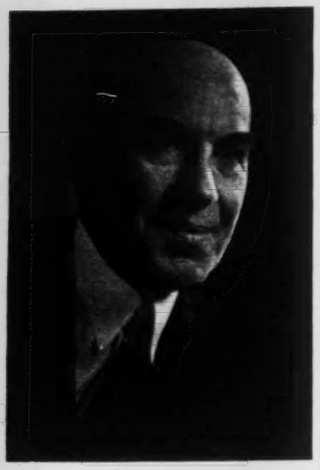

T. H. ATKINSON, whose election as Vice-President of The Royal Bank of Canada is announced. Mr. Atkinson has been General Manager of the Bank since 1949 and will continue to serve in that capacity. He has been a Director since 1952.*

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of sex except as a reason for some non-sexual antics is part of the boyishness, the Edwardian Good Chapmanship, which lies at the root of his work. Farce as it is known to, for instance, Gabriel Chevallier, is outside his range. And this, to me, limits the appeal of his work; it is not the artificiality of his world, but the rejection of a vital element in human experience and thus in humor, which makes it brittle and oddly wistful. When Wodehouse began to write, this sexlessness was an element of all successful popular fiction; but times have changed since 1902, and he continues to hug his chains—successfully and with the approval, I am sure, of hundreds of thousands of devoted readers.

Performing Flea is called "a self-portrait in letters". It is admirable as comment upon a very successful career, and as a revelation of a mind which, without being in any way adventurous or uncommon, commands admiration for its integrity and self-knowledge.

ROBERTSON DAVIES

PERFORMING FLEA — by P. G. Wodehouse, edited by W. Townend—pp. 218 and index —*Longmans, Green*—$2.50.

In Brief

THE NET AND THE SWORD: Poems—by Douglas Le Pan—pp. 56—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.00.

This splendid group of poems amply fulfils the promise of the author's first volume, *The Wounded Prince*, published in 1948. The twenty-two poems are aspects of a single ambiguous theme: modern war in ancient Italy. The poet does not seek answers where none are to be made, but describes that which has been lost and is to be found in layered imagery of Renaissance richness. These experiences recollected in tranquillity no longer have their edge of bitterness, but have gained in urgency and poignancy.

Mr. Le Pan has achieved a poet's language of symbols personal to him, but not obscure, illuminating rather, to his reader. His Italy is a beloved Italy of canvas and book unchanged by actual knowledge and curiously infused with the breath of Canadian forest and lake.

Several of these poems sustain their thought and mood significantly far beyond the customary slightness of much Canadian poetry, and all have deeper undertones half-concealed by the high romantic coloring of the surface. This is poetry of the kind that possesses its reader.

THE NATURE OF LOVE: Three Short Novels—by H. E. Bates—pp. 240—*Michael Joseph* —$3.00.

The dedication of these three taut tales to W. Somerset Maugham is only the first of several reminders of Mr. Maugham in the book, for Mr. Bates's view of love is tinged with Maugham's special brand of cynical irony.

Mr. Bates, however, takes the lyrical view of nature, so that his irony loses much of its edge. All three stories, *Dulcima*, *The Grass God*, and *The Delicate Nature*, are based on the apposition of the harmonious flow of external nature and the rigidity or disorder of human nature. The distortions are traced deeper than their social setting, and described with fine skill and sensitive perception.

JAMES BROOKE OF SARAWAK: A Biography of Sir James Brooke—by Emily Hahn—pp. 255, notes, bibliography, index, and illustrations—*McClelland & Stewart*—$4.25.

More unusual than being born in Benares in 1803, the son of a Judge in the East India Company's Bengal Civil Service, was the fact that James Brooke was not sent home to school in England until he was twelve. By then he was a confirmed Anglo-Indian, unable to endure an English school, and in four years' time he was back in Bengal as a member of the Bengal Native Infantry. Chance, family fortune, and his own character made of James a dilettante adventurer and a minor director of the course of Empire.

Miss Hahn's biography of this romantic exploiter of the noble savage presents all versions of several controversial incidents in his career in a book that is fair, but less than fascinating. The limitation is less the result of Miss Hahn's attempt to lighten her serious approach with a conversational sprightliness in style than of the character of James himself, who, in spite of a rich and varied experience and a fairly long life, seems never to have reached full maturity.

THE RECOVERY OF HUMANITY—by James D. Smart—pp. 157—*Ryerson*—$2.50.

By his exegesis of a group of Biblical passages especially relevant to the problems of our time, Dr. Smart calls upon Christians to address themselves to the task of conquering inhumanity and creating a new humanity, guided by the fundamental lessons of the gospels.

Though lacking any grace of style, these little sermons forcibly remind us how superior is the informed and intelligent expounding of Scriptures to the pious sentiment and opportunistic moralizing that too often take its place.

THE ARTIFICIAL BASTARD: A Biography of Richard Savage—by Clarence Tracy—pp. 152, with illustrations, appendix, and index —*University of Toronto Press*—$4.50.

The name of Richard Savage would only have meaning for scholars had not Samuel Johnson, who knew Richard Savage, made him the subject of one of his best "Lives" of the English poets. Today Savage is no longer interesting as a poet or playwright, but the insoluble mysteries of his family background and ambiguous personality still arouse curiosity.

Richard Savage claimed to be the natural son of the Countess of Macclesfield and the fourth Earl Rivers. The difficulty was not that the Earl Rivers, one of the handsomest, most notorious rakes of his time with several other recognized bastard children, was his father, but that the lady in question was a Lady who went to infinite trouble to conceal the results of her liaison which ended, nevertheless, in scandal and a divorce that made some legal history. It has never been proved that Richard Savage was, as he claimed to be, the son born of these parents in January, 1697.

There is strong evidence to support

●

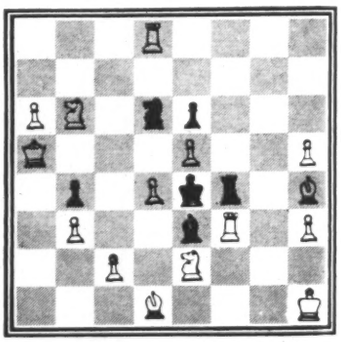
Chess Problem

FROM NORWAY comes a suggestion to promote a new international chess federation, catering for "all round players and problemists". Those interested are invited to compete in a tourney for both problems and end-games. No particulars are given, beyond that by June 1 next, entries should reach A. Fossum, Ringeriksgt 11, Oslo, Norway. The British monthly, *Chess*, apparently gets this advice from the magazine *Problemisten*, which it says deals with "all-round" chess.

An international problem organization already exists, but has no folder like that of the defunct Good Companions Club, and gets little voice in the magazines in English. In June, 1949, some young United States problemists attempted to fill the gap here of nearly 25 years, by starting a monthly American Chess Problemist as the organ of a contemplated Chess Problem Association of America. Production of the magazine was undertaken by Raymond Tump of Milwaukee. Lacking an energetic circulation official, it has been in suspension since August, 1951.

On diagram we give Problem No. 1 in the American Chess Problemist, a play on flight-squares with what is termed "correction" moves. With it Mr. Hassberg won first prize in the second international tourney promoted by "Enroque" of Argentina, in 1948.

Problem No. 50 by E. M. Hassberg
Black—Six Pieces.



White—Fifteen Pieces
White mates in two.

Solution of Problem No. 49

Key-move 1.Q-Q2, waiting. If PxKt; 2.K-K3 mate. If P-B4; 2.K-B3 mate. If P-K3; 2.K-B4 mate. If P-B5; 2.K-K4 mate. If Q-Q7; 2.Kt-B7 mate. If QxB; 2.RxP mate.

This is an orthogonal version of the self-blocks with white King interferences of T. Taverner, famous 1888 first prize-winner:

White: K on KB3; Q on KR2; Rs on K1 and K4; Bs on KKt1 and KR1; Kt on QR2; Ps on QB2, Q2 and K6. Black: K on Q4; B on QR4; Kt on QKt3; Ps on QB3, Q2 and KB3. Mate in two. 1.R-KR4.

"CENTAUR."

Savage's claims, and equally strong evidence to refute them. Mr. Tracy's sifting of this conflicting evidence has all the attraction of a good detective mystery, with Savage's life lived amid Hogarthian scenes and among the literary great of the first half of the eighteenth century to serve as the climax.

THE BALLET ANNUAL: A Record And Year Book Of The Ballet—edited by Arnold L. Haskell — pp. 142, with index and many good photographs—*Macmillan*—$4.00.

This eighth issue of *The Ballet Annual* will be attractive to the now large Canadian audience which has enjoyed seeing the Sadler's Wells Ballet Company on any or all of its three Canadian tours, for there is pure pleasure to be had in recalling the "Giselle" of Fonteyn or Shearer, the Odette-Odile of Fonteyn or Grey, and such exciting and satisfying ballets as "Checkmate", "Hamlet", and "Façade". Since the first appearance of this great company in Canada in 1949, Markova and Danilova have also danced "Giselle" for the same possible audience; numerous companies, good and mediocre, have come to us; and the Canadian National Ballet has been organized and directed by Miss Celia Franca. It is disappointing but not surprising to find no mention of this company in *The Ballet Annual*, though the Borovansky Ballet in Australia, organized during the recent war, is given a full report.

For the balletomane there is the year's news of ballet in London, Paris, New York, Copenhagen, and other centres of the dance, as well as the fine criticism of Mary Clarke; a lecture on "The Technical Evolution of Academic Dancing" by Serge Lifar, illustrated with drawings by Monique Lancelot; an article on the historical background of the newly revived Delibes ballet "Sylvia", written by Ivor Guest; a perceptive article on Margot Fonteyn by Cyril Beaumont, and numerous smaller pleasures.

L'UNIVERSITE—par Jean Bruchési—pp. 113, et bibliographie—*Les Presses Universitaires Laval*—$1.25.

A series of four lectures delivered by one of Canada's most distinguished writers at the ninth Canadian conference of university teachers, supported by the Hazen Foundation, makes another distinctively Canadian contribution to the growing volume of thought on modern education.

M. Bruchési traces the historical evolution of the university idea, and discusses the critical state of the modern university with its generally decreasing regard for religious and cultural purpose and its increasing submission to utilitarian purpose. He gives a frank appraisal of the relation between our two national cultures and commends to our universities the leadership which will finally make of this double culture the splendid national asset that it should be.

The core of M. Bruchési's comprehensive yet concise discussion is that modern university education has generally lost and must find anew the purpose and means of developing and nourishing the whole man.

M. A. H.

Turofsky

WILLIAM TOBIN: The mystery man of professional hockey.

Sports

Mysterious Mister T.

THE AUTHENTIC mystery-man of professional hockey is Mr. William Tobin, the great little what-is-it of the Chicago Black Hawks. By unobtrusively employing some extremely clever footwork, he has held one of sport's best jobs for 25 years and yet, to the general public, he has managed to remain almost as inconspicuous as the 3rd Vice-President of United States Steel.

Mister T. has outlasted a generation of hockey potentates. The few who are contemporaneous and still active in the N.H.L. are: Conny Smythe and Happy Day of the Toronto Maple Leafs; Jack Adams of Detroit; Dick Irvin of Montreal Canadiens and Frank Boucher of New York Rangers. In this group, one might include Arthur Howey Ross of the Boston Bruins, but Uncle Arthur has become old and mellow and watches his hockey with amused detachment from a box seat.

Additionally, Mister T. has outlasted a passel of Chicago Black Hawk coaches. There is no accurate list of ALL the Black Hawk coaches but among those who come to mind are: Clem Loughlin, Emil Iverson, Barney Stanley, Duke Keats, Godfrey Matheson, Dick Irvin, Paul Thompson, Ebbie Goodfellow, Johnny Gottselig, Charlie Conacher and the powerful combination of Tommy Gorman and Lionel Conacher. The present unfortunate coach of the Hawks is Sid Abel, and you can bet that Tobin will outlast Abel, too.

Tobin appeared headed for oblivion when Gorman and Lionel Conacher went to Chicago back in 1933. Gorman and Conacher stayed only long enough to win a world championship for the Black Hawks and then they were banished to Montreal, where they won another championship for

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

On January 13th, 1954, a quarterly dividend of Fifty Cents per share in U.S. currency was declared on the no par value shares of this Company, payable March 5th, 1954 to shareholders of record at the close of business January 29th, 1954.

Montreal *JAMES A. DULLEA*
January 13th, 1954 *Secretary*

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the Maroons the following year. Mister T. witnessed their departure with bland indifference.

Mister T. never has attempted to emulate the more extroverted National Hockey League tycoons. When hockey is discussed, he wears a solemn expression and shrouds himself in mysterious silence. He answers questions with a knowing wink or nods his head gravely. If pressed for an answer, he tells a hilariously funny story about a travelling salesman from Dubuque, shakes hands vigorously and hurries away, leaving his inquisitor open-mouthed.

Newspaper reporters aren't admitted to the secret conclaves of the National Hockey League and, consequently, I cannot describe Mister T.'s actions at these earth-shaking sessions when his fellow magnates attempt to corner him. However, I can hazard a guess that 30 winks, 40 nods and about 20 shrugs would be par for a three-hour meeting.

On any subject other than hockey, Mister T. can be extremely voluble and entertaining. When, as president of the Black Hawks, he is compelled to make some public utterance concerning the sport which pays his salary, he lapses into genial and inoffensive double-talk, a form of speech which seems to be common to Irishmen from Ottawa. (His fellow-Ottawan, Tommy Gorman, also relies upon this vocal smoke-screening and he is the only other man who can make a dissertation on major penalties sound like Prof. Albert Einstein explaining the Theory of Relativity.)

All has not been well in the National Hockey League in the past few years and, very recently, there were rumors that the Chicago club would be forced to abandon operations. Chicago hockey attendance had declined alarmingly and distress signals were reported flying from the flagpoles atop Chicago Stadium.

In less time than it takes a snail to crawl from Lethbridge to Calgary, Mr. Tobin made a statement. Skilled interpreters agreed that Mr. Tobin had made the following points: (A) Chicago is the finest city in the State of Illinois; (B) Arthur Wirtz and James D. Norris are fine fellows; (C) the Black Hawks are in difficulties only because the other NHL teams refuse to sell players to Chicago.

No one questioned Mr. Tobin's first two assertions. It was on Point "C" that he was taken to task.

Conny Smythe, of the Maple Leafs, retorted indignantly that, earlier in the season, Chicago had an opportunity to buy three Toronto players of National Hockey League calibre. Warming up, Smythe suggested that the Chicago management wouldn't spend 10 cents to see the Statue of Liberty take a swan-dive into New York Harbor. Smythe suggested further that he wouldn't cry himself to sleep if Chicago dropped out of the league.

"Well," said Mr. Tobin equably, when Smythe's statements were brought to his attention, "Chicago *still* is the finest city in the State of Illinois."

Mister T.'s ingrained complacency makes it possible for him to ignore the possibility that there is any connection between the ownership of the Detroit Red Wings and the Chicago Black Hawks. Mr. Wirtz and Mr. Norris are associated in other profitable sporting enterprises but their connection in hockey is such a closely-guarded secret that it is suspected only by 25 or 30 million persons.

Under the circumstances, though, it seems surprising that, with the Black Hawks in difficulties, some well-meaning friend doesn't whisper in Mister T.'s ear. Some one should advise him to ask the Detroit Red Wings why the heck they don't sell a few good hockey players to the Chicago Black Hawks.

The ratiocinations of professional hockey magnates are hard to follow, though. Not so long ago, the Cleveland Barons applied for admission to the National Hockey League. The NHL directors turned down the Cleveland bid. I'm sorry, but I can't tell you whether Mr. Tobin shrugged with the "Ayes" or the "Nays."

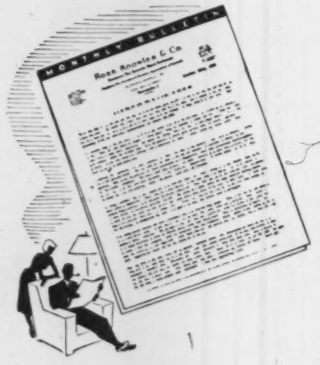
However, a mere newspaperman with a bank overdraft probably shouldn't ask why an NHL team wouldn't be financially profitable in Cleveland—a city which supports a highly successful major league baseball franchise in addition to supporting the winningest professional football club in the United States.

Don't go away with the idea that I am disparaging Mr. Tobin. With superb nonchalance, he has been balancing on a tight-wire for 25 years and none has matched his performance.

Once I went on a fishing trip with Mister T. and you get to know a man when you go fishing with him. I know where he stands on religion and politics, women's clothes and control of atomic power. It's just when I mention hockey that he begins to wink and nod his head and shrug and I think that, possibly, he's afflicted with St. Vitus's Dance.

JIM COLEMAN

Starting The New Year Right



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Business

Succession Duty Laws Penalty on Savings

By JAMES OLDFORD

SINCE 1941, when the Dominion Government entered the field of estate taxation in earnest, succession duties have become of concern to a much larger number of families.

The possibility of succession duties began with estates of $5,000 when the Dominion Government passed its act of 1941. A widow could receive up to $20,000 without paying duties and there were exemptions for her minor children of $5,000 each. If, however, more than $1,000 passed to a person of more remote relationship, and if the estate exceeded $5,000, then duties could be collected.

As most of the provinces were already collecting succession duties at that time, the settling of an estate became a very complex operation. Because an estate of even $5,000 might be subject to duty for Dominion purposes, a succession duty return to the Income Tax Department (which administers the Dominion Succession Duty Act) became necessary in many estates.

As succession duty returns usually had to be filed with a provincial succession duty department as well as the Dominion department, estate work was characterized by anxiety and vexatious delay. The provincial department, the Dominion succession duty assessor, the income tax assessor, the solicitor, the trust company, and the frustrated executors and beneficiaries all pulled at the estate.

There were many possibilities of double taxation to add further annoyance and confusion to the situation. If a wealthy resident of Ontario died possessed of assets located in Ontario, Alberta, Quebec, United States and the United Kingdom, then returns had to be filed with the proper authorities in each of these places. For some estates returns had to be filed with individual states to the south of us. Multiple returns became of great importance with the estates of those who held widely diversified shares of corporations. Diversified investments may have been the course of wisdom, but it often led to a morass of confusion and double taxation, for there was very little provision for the prevention of double taxation in the early forties.

Since the end of the war, several changes have been made in the matter of succession duties. It was proposed that this field of taxation be vacated by the provinces in exchange for an annual rental from the Dominion. Most of the provinces agreed. Ontario and Quebec, however, refused and are still collecting their own succession duties.

To cover its rental for the use of the sole right to levy succession duties in provinces with which it had agreements, the Dominion government doubled its rates at the beginning of 1947. To relieve estates in Ontario and Quebec from undue hardship, a credit of the lesser of half the Dominion duty or the full amount of the provincial duty was granted.

These changes did away with some of the annoyance of estate work in the provinces which had agreements with the Dominion. In most cases one succession duty return filed with the Dominion government is all that is now needed. In Ontario and Quebec, however, two, and at times, more returns are still required. Although these provinces still have the problem of multiple returns, the problem of double taxation has been reduced considerably. As mentioned before, the Dominion government grants a credit of up to half the amount of its duty for duties paid to the provinces. In addition the two provinces have agreed to grant credits on each other's duties. Thus if a resident of Ontario dies with stock holdings of Quebec corporations, then Dominion, Ontario, and Quebec returns must be filed, but Ontario grants a credit for the duty paid to Quebec and the Dominion grants credit for the amounts paid to each of the provinces.

The Canadian government has made some progress in the avoidance of double taxation where residents of Canada hold assets in other countries at the time of their death. It arranged a tax convention, or agreement, with the United States back in 1944 whereby each country grants to its own resident estates a credit for succession duties paid to the other government. In 1946 Canada arranged a similar agreement with the United Kingdom. The wealthy Canadian of Ontario or Quebec may now die content with the thought that, while his estate may be required to file succession duty returns with Ontario, Quebec, the Dominion, the United States and the United Kingdom, in a matter of a year or so everything will be ironed out with little or no double taxation.

Another succession duty problem was reduced in importance by amendment of the Dominion act about the end of 1945. Prior to that time, if one member of a family died leaving a goodly estate to another member who in turn died shortly after, then full succession duties fell heavily on the estate in two successive, devastating blows.

The amendment in question greatly reduced the impact of duties when death struck in quick succession in a family of means. Section 7, subsection 6 decreed that assets passing by death a second time within a year should only be assessed at twenty per cent of their fair market value. Each year this percentage increases by twenty per cent until at the end of five years, the second succession is assessed at full market value.

With the overall number of required succession duty returns reduced, a more equitable system of credits in force, and the problem of quick successions lessened, considerable progress has been made in dealing with the ugly succession duty problems of the early forties.

There remains for consideration one particularly inequitable aspect of Canadian duties. Our present tax structure is quite unfair to what is by far the largest group of dutiable estates — those passing to members of the immediate family and in which the aggregate net value ranges just above the fifty thousand dollar level. While this inequity exists in provincial as well as Dominion schedules of rates, the latter serves best for illustrative purposes.

BY A CHANGE in the act, effective at the beginning of 1948, altered from $5,000 to $50,000 the level below which succession duties could not be collected by the Dominion department. This change was made without any revision of the schedules of rates applicable to the estate as a whole and to individual successions. As a result a minor inequity of the past was immediately blown up into an extensive serious problem.

Suppose before 1948 a stranger to the deceased received a bequest of three thousand dollars. If the estate as a whole was valued at $4999 after debts, then no duty had to be paid on this bequest. If the estate as a whole was valued at $5001, however, there would be $81 payable.

After 1948, however, the factor which caused this difficulty struck very hard on certain widows and children. If a man and his wife have managed by intelligent effort and prudence to build an estate of exactly $50,000 from his income, then no duty can be collected upon his death. But if they have built his estate to $53,400, then there will be exactly $3400 duty. Their extra $3400 of savings will all be taken by the succession duty administration.

If they have brought it to the $60,000 level, then a duty of $4240 must be paid to the Dominion. In other words the greater the amount saved over and above the fifty thousand level, the smaller the portion of the excess which must be handed over to the government. This is a direct reversal of our tax philosophy that heavier tax rates must be paid by the more fortunate. It is only at the $95,000 level that this trend in effective rates is corrected again.

Estates from $50,000 to $95,000 represent a very high percentage of the total number of dutiable estates. To tax them so unfairly is to invite antagonism toward succession duties on the part of a very influential group of citizens. It inculcates in them an attitude that it is both fair and prudent to plan their affairs in such a way as to dodge their succession duty liabilities, as enacted by law. As collection of taxes is highly dependent upon the co-operation of those taxed, it is the most foolish type of tax policy to treat such an important group so unfairly.

Our governments might lose a modest amount of revenue by making their rates of duties apply only to the amount by which the total of the successions to widows and dependent children exceeds $50,000, but it would be a wise course to adopt. This would restore to many of the beneficiaries of our estates the principle of taxation in accordance with their ability to pay.

Succession Duty Collections

	1950 $	1951 $	1952 $	1953 $
Newfoundland	86,082	232,872	261,396	304,502
Prince Edward Island	145,990	79,100	22,058	123,184
Nova Scotia	601,340	1,009,428	744,421	1,444,701
New Brunswick	655,851	988,426	518,153	946,737
Quebec	9,093,781	6,319,126	6,818,068	6,770,603
Ontario	12,169,371	16,455,023	21,402,756	18,978,406
Manitoba	1,201,732	3,367,890	1,606,921	1,735,926
Saskatchewan	761,746	482,042	642,019	1,000,383
Alberta	1,481,254	1,839,099	1,252,024	2,262,749
British Columbia	3,722,747	2,818,109	4,922,024	4,500,610
Yukon	−114*	7,974	18,145	2,728
Totals	29,919,780	33,599,089	38,207,985	38,070,529

* Refunds in excess of collections.

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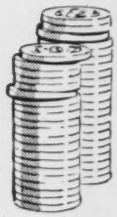

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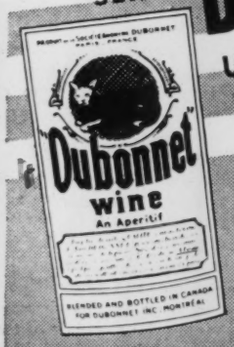

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Pacific Eastern

I AM *the holder of some Pacific (Eastern) Gold Mines shares, having held them since the transfer of one new for eight old. These shares have recently jumped from* 12 *cents to around* 30. *Do you know of any recent development in this company? Are the shares worth holding, or should I sell? — A.M.W., Telegraph Cove, B.C.*

After being idle for some years, Pacific (Eastern) has moved into the Manitouwadge Lake area of Ontario where Geco and Consolidated Howie have developed considerable interest.

Whether the 18 claims acquired in this area are of any merit is a subject for sheer guess at this time, but there is room for hope that a drilling program will develop some news about ore.

As there are 2,153,432 shares remaining in the treasury of the new stock, a financing deal to market the stock through options could be made quite easily and such a deal would provide some market action.

Holding seems warranted in view of the possibilities of an extension of the advance.

Stanwell Oil

I BOUGHT *Stanwell Oil and Gas at an average price of* $1.63 *and have seen it fall steadily ever since. When the oils had a brief but marked rally in October, Stanwell failed to follow the group upward. Should I attempt to average down on this stock now, in the hope that it will have a rally later, or would it be wiser to take a loss and re-invest the balance in some more likely oil stock?—E.M.B., Toronto.*

Stanwell has had a number of predecessors. The old Picadilly Porcupine Gold Mines became Picadilly Petroleums and then, consolidated with Redwater Petroleums, finally became Stanwell in May, 1952.

From what can be seen of the oil reserves of the company, there is little to justify the present price of 97 cents.

Selling seems advisable with the purpose of taking a position in a company with more concrete assets than can be seen here.

Noranda Mines

SOME TIME *ago I bought one hundred shares of Noranda at an average cost of* 69½. *Would you advise that I take a loss and switch to something else where I might recoup same or do you think that in time Noranda will come back?—N.H.DeB., Charlottetown.*

Considering the present outlook for base metal producers, the possibility of an extensive recovery in the price of Noranda does not seem good at the present time. Copper demand, according to the *Wall Street Journal,* is off very considerably. Brass mills report their business is off some 20 per cent from last January, and are reluctant to place new orders with producers until the expected reduction in the price of copper takes place. As a result of this attitude, orders for refined copper are off about 41.5 per cent, at 31,000 tons, from the 53,000 tons ordered in December.

This is reflected in the New York futures market where February copper is quoted at 25.9 cents and July copper at 23.85 cents.

As earnings will also be affected by the strike that has been under way for some time at the mine, and costs of operation will increase with higher wages, net profits and possibly dividends will be reduced.

The chart pattern of the stock shows that after the February, 1951, high of 85, repeated selling through 1952 placed an effective ceiling upon the stock at 85-86. This was followed by a broad pattern of distribution near 75 that ended with the sharp drop to 66. Continued selling has sent the price downward in a series of tumbles to the recent low of 58½.

The recent recovery brought the price back up to 62, where further upward action is blocked by the distribution that took place from September under 65.

As there are no indications that the broad downtrend has been completed, the taking of your loss at the present price of 62 seems warranted, with the objective of replacing the stock near a down target of 42.

Central Leduc

ABOUT A YEAR *ago, on the basis that future prospects, due to extensive land holdings, were good, I purchased* 1,000 *shares of Central Leduc Oils Ltd. at* 3.30. *Has any unfavorable condition arisen which makes future prospects unlikely and would you advise taking a loss? Would you review the market action of this stock from the technical standpoint? —R.R.M., Niagara Falls, Ont.*

Central Leduc must be considered in the light of all the events that have befallen the western oils since the great oil market got under way in 1951. The first stages were the "land play", in which acreage alone provided hopes, and the drilling play that saw well after well brought in in the proven fields. These provided the stimulus that helped push the Toronto Stock Exchange Oil Index to the high of 155.72 in April of 1952.

After this came the slow realization that land news and drilling news were not enough, and that the great problem lay in marketing the oil that had been discovered to provide the production revenue needed to keep companies active in exploration and development work and provide the means of maintaining essential working capital.

As enthusiasm ebbed, under the pressure of facts, there began the process of revising the prices of oil stocks to their possible income and chances of survival in what has always been a "big money" game. This was a grim

process of separating the possible survivors from the mass of hastily promoted companies and aligning the prices of the stocks to what they could earn.

Central Leduc was no exception. The annual report for the year ending July 31, 1953, showed the company had interests in 31 producing oil wells and 5 potential gas wells.

From these there was derived a revenue of $287,880, which with other income provided a net revenue of $425,233. After all deductions, a net profit of exactly zero was made. As companies are rated, regardless of their classification, first upon their earning capacity and secondly upon their asset value, the stock price reflected this in the broad decline from the January, 1953, high of 4.30 to the September low of 1.40. On the basis of total assets of $3,447,879 divided by the 2,758,005 shares outstanding the stock is still above the round figure value of 1.10.

From the technical point of view, the chart pattern has faithfully indicated all these developments. From the 1951 low of 1.79, the price advanced in a series of "swings" to the 1952 high of 5.65. The decline from this point developed a "head and shoulders top" above 5.50 that was followed by an abrupt decline to 2.80, the recovery to 4.30 last January and the collapse to 1.40 in September.

From there the hesitant recovery that has marked the action of the small segment of the oil list that shows promise, has lifted the price briefly to the 2.00 mark and after a reaction to 1.70, to 1.90 at time of writing.

Technical analysis of the trends indicated that this recovery could be extended to around 2.50, but some very real news would be needed to carry the stock to the next objective of 3.60.

On the evidence that the company has sufficient production revenue to continue exploration and the technical indications of a recovery to 2.50, selling does not seem advisable now. A "stop loss" at 1.35 does.

Canadian Chemical

I WOULD APPRECIATE *your opinion on the advisability of buying shares of Canadian Chemical and Cellulose, Ltd., at the current market price of 8 for capital gain over a period of, say, two years.—R. B. T., Noroton Heights, Connecticut.*

Considering both the general indications of slackening business activity and the rather cloudy outlook for this company, which is reflected by the recent new low of 7½ for the stock, it would appear better tactics to await the appearance of the annual report next March before making any commitments.

Considerable progress was indicated in the interim report that covered the operations for the first half of 1953, and the chemical plant at Edmonton is approaching full operation, but the question of markets for both acetate yarn and chemicals needs to be answered before any estimate of possible earnings can be made.

As the long decline in the price of the stock from the 1952 high of 16 to the low of 7½ has indicated, the company has been faced with a variety of troubles, from difficulties at the Columbia Cellulose operation, which required extensive and expensive changes in the plant, to costs well in excess of estimates in bringing the Edmonton plant into production. These costs, and the heavy funded debt position provided by the various bonds of the subsidiary companies, whose interest and sinking fund requirements must be fulfilled, seem to preclude the possibility of dividends for a considerable period.

Thus, with so many unknown factors in the situation, the stock does not appear attractive for risk without income until some measure of the company can be taken from the annual report.

Ventures

WOULD YOU *advise holding or selling Ventures Ltd., at the present time? I bought in* 1947 *at* 10.—*E.G.C., Dundee, Scotland.*

As the major holding company of the Thayer Lindsley mining empire, controlling such companies as Frobisher, Falconbridge Nickel, Hoyle Mining and a host of others whose operations span Canada and reach into South America and Africa, Ventures would appear to be a good long term holding at your price.

From the market action of the stock it appears that a good level of support has been developed above 13, where the long decline from the 1952 high of 24¼ halted last September. An upward thrust from this base through 17 would likely continue to about 20, where very heavy supply would be encountered.

Should the present trading range of 14-16 be maintained, the possibilities of an upward move will tend to fade and a reversal to test again the low of 13 will be possible. A decline through the low would indicate a further extension of the decline to around 10.

In Brief

I BOUGHT *several thousand shares of Gold-Uranium Exploration Ltd., some time ago? Is the company insolvent? Any news?—R. D. M., Vancouver.*

Reported inactive, but work planned on the property this year.

ARE SHARES *of Goldyke Mines of any value?—M. S., Toronto.*

No.

WOULD YOU *recommend the purchase of Trans-Era Oils as a speculation at the present price of 43 cents? —B. I. W., Toronto.*

Not recommended.

WILL YOU *give your opinion of Mutual Investment Funds as an investment now compared with Government and other high grade bonds? —L. A. W., Deep River, Ont.*

Stick to bonds.

WOULD YOU *please give me an opinion on McManus Petroleums?— A. M. B., St. Thomas, Ont.*

Not a buy.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of five cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on February 19, 1954, to shareholders of record at the close of business February 1, 1954.

By Order of the Board.

W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

January 6, 1954.

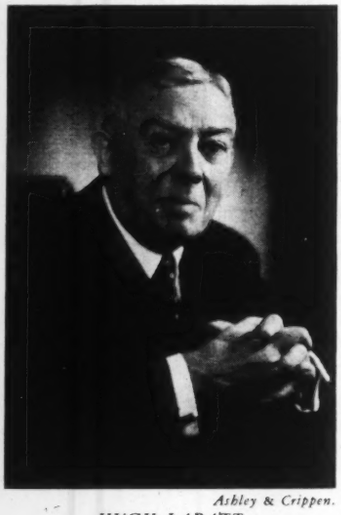
Who's Who in Business

Sir George Found An Honest Man

SEVENTY-YEAR-OLD Hugh Francis Labatt has visited every town in Canada, almost every country in the world (including Siberia) and is still dashing about. His energy is apparently limitless and his enthusiasm for his job unquenchable.

When asked if he can explain the disparity between his age and his activity he is apt to reply: "I owe it all to drinking Labatt's beer."

President of John Labatt Limited since 1950, Hugh Labatt has been its employee for more than half a century. In his teenage days he sat on a low stool and used his bare hands to paste labels on the empty bottles. He is the fourth Labatt to head the company founded by his grandfather and, apart from the period from 1905 to 1907, has always been busy on Labatt business.



Ashley & Crippen.

HUGH LABATT

Those two years he spent with the imposing title of Comptroller of the Canada Brass and Supply Company, a bankrupt foundry for which his father had been left responsible and which his father's solicitor, Sir George Gibbons, had thought would be cheaper to operate. Unaware that this responsibility was coming his way, Hugh Labatt was walking down Richmond Street in London, Ont., on his return from inspecting one of the company's offices in New Brunswick when Sir George rushed out of a barber's shop calling his name. "He had lather down one side of his face," Labatt's President recalls, "and he told me he'd been looking all over for an honest man and I was the one he wanted. He gave me the task of winding up the foundry's business and it wasn't until two years later I got back to brewing."

When he did get back, it was to continue his progression through the company; he became secretary-treasurer in 1911 and added the duties of vice-president four years later. Prohibition arrived in 1916 and for more than a decade gave the company its leanest times. It did, however, keep the new vice-president on the move because, while the Ontario Temperance Act prohibited transactions in beer and liquor between persons in Ontario, it was not intended to prevent them between persons in Ontario and those in another province or country. This resulted in the sort of paradox where drinkers in Ontario could order Labatt's beer from offices in Quebec to which it had been shipped specially so that it could be legally sent back.

In addition to his frequent trips into Quebec (where, in 1916, he established a mail order liquor business) he was busy trying to drum up sales in the West where, before Provincial Tariffs, Labatts had been much in demand, moving westward with the spreading CPR and catering to such discriminating customers as the North West Mounted Police. (Today, Labatts is once again moving westward with its purchase of Shea's Winnipeg Brewery—the oldest in Manitoba.)

In 1917 with his brother John still President (a position he retained until two years before his death in 1952) Hugh Labatt went off to war, joining the 79th Battery, RCA as a gunner and serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in Siberia. He was demobilized in 1919, appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th Field Brigade in 1937 and of the 7th Medium Regiment in 1946, and infrequently attends their reunion gatherings as a guest of honor. He claims he has unsuccessfully asked for his release from the Army, "But they've got me frozen."

His bachelorhood of forty-seven years was brought to a close in 1931 when he married Angela Margaret Pierce, a railroad executive's daughter whom he first met while attending his brother's wedding. The following year John Labatt Limited celebrated the 100th anniversary of moving to the brewery's present site.

White-haired Hugh Labatt who has no children, is fond of swimming, cricket and cycling at all of which he has been a champion, in a minor-league sort of way.

Apart from running the prosperous brewery (net profit last year almost $1¾ million) with its plants in London, Winnipeg and Toronto (it also owns a site in Montreal), Hugh Labatt is president of a subsidiary transport company which is at present inactive; vice-president of the jointly-owned Brewers' Warehouse Company; and a Governor of Trinity College school at Port Hope.

In deference to his lengthy experience in the industry, the Dominion Brewers' Association last Spring elected him President of this national trade association for the second time.

JOHN WILCOCK

Norwich Union Appointment

JOHN M. WHITLEY

Mr. J. E. Haskins, General Manager for Canada of the Norwich Union Group of Companies, announces the appointment of Mr. John M. Whitley as Superintendent of Agencies for the Norwich Union Group.

Mr. Whitley joined the Norwich Union Group of Companies in 1937, first serving in the Automobile and Accident Claims Departments. He was then appointed Inspector for Central Ontario. After serving in that capacity for four years, Mr. Whitley became Inspector for the Greater Toronto territory. In 1952 he was appointed Superintendent of Agencies for the Metropolitan Area of Toronto. Mr. Whitley is therefore well equipped for the duties his new appointment involves. *

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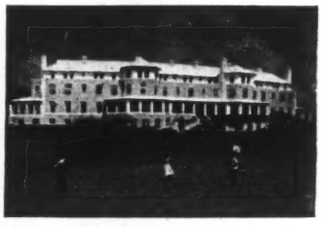

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Export Trade, Living Standard, Endangered by "High Cost Economy". Costs must be Competitive, Says President

"Time ripe for dollar countries to show good faith by reducing trade barriers and red tape as aid to Britain in making pound convertible."

The tendency to become a high-cost economy in which natural and artificial barriers prevent Canada from achieving the degree of flexibility and mobility required for orderly adjustment was the main theme of the address of James Muir, President, at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of The Royal Bank of Canada. Increased flexibility is needed, he maintained, if Canada is to make those price adjustments necessary to maintain stability and prosperity at home, and insure a competitive position in world markets, Canada, he declared, should also further in every possible way the movement towards a world of liberalized trade and convertible currencies.

"A thriving export trade," said Mr. Muir, "is a means not only of paying for imports, but of securing, through quantity production, lower costs for Canadian goods whether these are exported or consumed at home. Canada can hope to maintain her standard of living only if she keeps her costs completely competitive with those of producers abroad.

HIGH COST ECONOMY

Costs and prices in the Canadian economy tend to be insulated in two ways: first, there are business taxes, sales taxes, excise taxes, and customs duties which, because they are largely at the manufacturer's level, are embedded in the cost base. Second, there are certain "invisible insulators," whose existence is none the less evident, which make some Canadian prices even higher relative to foreign prices than the disparity warranted by taxes, duty, and costs of transport. For example, a certain British book that retails in the United Kingdom for 28s (or at the current rate of exchange $3.92) sells for $5.00 in New York and $7.50 in Toronto. A certain piece of British manufactured equipment retailing at £41 in the United Kingdom (the equivalent of about $112 Canadian) brings $219 in the United States and $275 in Montreal. An American-made article of household equipment sells for $77.50 in New England; but the price of the same article in Montreal is $149.00.

MONEY MARKET NEEDED

We must not ignore the fact that the attitude of our government is generally one that favours freedom of international trade and exchange. Pressure for special treatment, even when backed by evident hardship on the part of some producer groups, has been met by clearly moderate concessions. Moreover, as I have already said, our monetary authority has adopted a policy appropriate to a nation that must maintain a competitive position in foreign markets. Not the least important aspect of this policy has been the active encouragement by your central bank of a money market in Canada. The Bank of Canada's activities and its co-operation with financial institutions in this respect have led to great improvement. But today something more is needed. It is time now for the chartered banks and all other financial institutions in Canada not only to support the efforts of the central bank but to take positive steps to increase their own initiative and activity in the development of a Canadian money market. Such a market is not only a symbol of economic maturity and strength but is in fact prerequisite to continued progress in a country, like Canada, whose economic future depends on the expansion of world trade and investment.

DOLLAR AREA'S ROLE

We seem nearer to convertibility today than we have been since the imposition of wartime exchange control throughout most of the world; but the prerequisites to convertibility have not changed.

Since the end of the war the world's hopes for convertibility have waxed and waned with Britain's exchange reserves. Today with reserves at $2,520 millions and steadily improving, Britain can afford once more to consider freeing the pound sterling with the great advantage that now she will move from a position of strength rather than weakness.

I think we can say that Britain and her partners in the sterling area, as well as most of her NATO partners in western Europe, have not only accepted convertibility as desirable in principle, but have in fact subjected themselves to the discipline in their domestic monetary and fiscal policy which is one of the prerequisites to convertibility.

I believe the time has come for the dollar area to show evidence of good faith by reducing trade barriers both in the form of tariff duties and in the form of customs formalities and red tape. The dollar area must in addition show willingness to undertake certain responsibilities in the international monetary field.

ULTIMATE REWARDS GREAT

I have emphasized the seriousness of the problems we have to face both in the immediate and in the more distant future. This does not mean that I have anything but the most abundant faith in our ability as a nation to solve our problems; but I have thought it better to risk some over-emphasis than to encourage false hopes. The economic policy required to solve these problems will involve the sacrifice of expediency to sound principle in a number of matters where the choice must be politically very difficult. But the ultimate reward is great: no less in fact than the growth of Canada to the economic stature she needs to take her place among the great nations of the world.

GOOD PRESS ABROAD ENCOURAGES COMPLACENCY

The means to our stability and prosperity involve an increasingly mature attitude on our own part towards our future role in the society of nations. The amiable charge commonly levelled by critics at home and abroad that, as a nation, Canadians tend to be unduly conventional and complacent is not without foundation. These characteristics may actually be further encouraged by the good press we continue to get abroad. Yet nothing could be more dangerous that the bland assumption that as a people we are impressing the world with the superiority of our character and accomplishments.

More correctly, perhaps, our situation is akin to that of an heiress who can never be sure that she is admired for herself and not merely for her wealth. Our great wealth of natural resources is an inheritance which, like an individual's inheritance, is evidence of good fortune rather than talent. We have still to prove that we can make the most of these natural resources in building a great nation.

It is true that foreign investment is a relatively small part of Canada's gross public and private investment; but it is precisely this foreign investment that has provided in good measure the risk capital needed in resource development. This is the usual course of events in a rapidly growing country. Nevertheless, until we prove ourselves, it is safer I think to proceed on the unflattering assumption that our popularity abroad is based not so much on what we are as on what we have.

Canada is so dependent for prosperity on a healthy flow of goods, services, and investment funds across her borders that the maintenance of favourable opinion abroad is an especially important consideration.

But, if we are not to disappoint our friends abroad and even more important if we are not to fail in achieving the economic development promised by our great natural resources, we must adopt those long-run measures that remove or reduce certain special barriers to our economic growth. The most important of these barriers is the smallness of our population with a consequent narrowness of our national market.

General Manager Reports Assets Over $2.8 Billions

T. H. Atkinson, General Manager, in reviewing the bank's 1953 report, stated that total assets of The Royal Bank of Canada have now reached the imposing total of $2,895,856,189. This, he said, was a new high mark in Canadian banking history, and is the highest ever reported by any Canadian bank.

Deposits likewise had reached record totals, said Mr. Atkinson. They now stand at $2,734,644,076, an increase of $207,133,639 over the previous year. "It is encouraging to note," said Mr. Atkinson, "that Canadians generally continue to save a reasonable proportion of their incomes. The increase in deposits of the bank has been accompanied by the expansion in the number of accounts on our books."

Mr. Atkinson reported profits for the year had increased $1,506,051 over the previous year. After providing for taxes, depreciation and dividends, the net profits for the year amounted to $8,635,136. The bank's Reserve Fund now stands at $70,000,000. This, the President noted, was for the first time in the bank's history, equivalent to twice the bank's Paid-up Capital. This year's increase in this fund, he said, had resulted from the transfer to it of not only a part of the year's earnings but also of $12,000,000 from the bank's reserves for contingencies.

The bank's programme of branch improvement continued during the year. Construction of a new building to house its Calgary business was commenced, and a new building for its Hamilton Branch will be underway shortly. Six new branches and 4 sub-branches were opened in Canada, and 3 branches and sub-branches were opened abroad, bringing the total number of branches up to 793, of which 70 are in the foreign field.

ROYAL BANK ABROAD

Mr. Atkinson dwelt on the growing number of the bank's branches abroad, especially in the West Indies and British Guiana. The bank now operates 66 full-time and 4 subsidiary branches abroad, and now has under consideration the opening of two additional offices in the Caribbean area.

Naturally the volume of our business abroad fluctuates with the trend of conditions in the many countries where we operate. From time to time exchange restrictions imposed in certain countries delay remittances but, on the whole, over the long period your bank has operated abroad, a satisfactory solution has always been found to such temporary problems, and the contribution made to the overall earnings of the bank by the foreign division has always been excellent from our overseas division for the period under review.

With respect to the general character of our business abroad, we continue our policy of wide distribution of risks and our portfolio of loans and investments is diversified and sound from the standpoint of liquidity.

PRAISE FOR STAFF

The past year's business, the biggest in the history of Canadian banking, was built on precisely the same foundation as has served this bank so well ever since its first days. There is little spectacular or dramatic about it: there are no secret weapons in our armoury. The base of our success is the superior service given by our front line staff in courtesy, friendliness, helpfulness and genuine interest in our customers' welfare. The work of executive officers would be of little avail without it.

Wherever we go, we hear from customers—some of them old-established, some new, and some casual—about how graciously they have been treated by our branch officers. That reputation is an asset beyond calculation, and on behalf of the executive I thank every member of the staff for his and her part in building it.

Films

Dreary Garrulity

Intimate Relations, a film version of *Les Parents Terribles* from the British studios, is so drearily garrulous that it is hard to believe it could ever have originated in the lively mind of Jean Cocteau. The story has to do with a middle-class French family group, consisting of a mother, a father, an only son and a resident aunt. The father is involved with a pretty book-binder (Elsa Albin), and so is the son. The mother is pathologically attached to her son. Among them they work up a fine witch's brew of emotion which is kept briskly stirred by the aunt, a managing type. They are all people for speaking their minds, and at moments you may feel as though you were listening to the tape-recording of a family brawl which no one had taken the trouble to edit. Elsa Albin, a pretty girl and a sensitive young actress, is worth watching.

How to Marry a Millionaire follows *The Robe* on the wide screen and sets out to prove that strictly secular subjects are just as well adapted to cinemascopic treatment as Biblical material. They are, too, if the subjects are Marilyn Monroe, Lauren Bacall and Betty Grable, and if you sit far enough back. To prove further that the wide screen needn't exclude intimacy, the script-writer (Nunnally Johnson) has added a couple of family jokes having to do with Betty Grable's husband (Harry James) and Lauren Bacall's husband (Humphrey Bogart). I'm not sure, however, that these familiar touches help much in bringing these mural-sized cuties appreciably nearer.

Here Come the Girls presents Bob Hope as an aging chorus boy who "started from the gutter and found he had a round ticket." It is in Technicolor and Comedian Hope is supported by star Arlene Dahl and singers Rosemary Clooney and Tony Martin. They are only the support. Bob Hope, as usual, is the act.

The plot, such as it is, has to do with a killer who is out to stab any admirer of beautiful Miss Dahl, a musical comedy star. Since Hope is regarded as the most expendable member of the cast, he is promoted to the leading male role. It's standard Hope.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

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T. D'Arcy Leonard, Q.C., President and General Manager, in presenting the 41st Annual Report of The Canada Permanent Trust Company, stated . . .

During 1953 our Company has shared in the continuing prosperity of Canada. Our total volume of business has recorded another gain. It is interesting to note that in the last twelve years, the volume of our assets under administration has doubled, significant evidence of the quality of the Company's service.

Trustee Service for every Estate

While our assets under administration now amount to more than $100,000,000, it is as well to state that we do not place too great an emphasis on size alone. Growth in volume is a reward for service well performed, but it demands also that such standard of service must be maintained over an ever increasing number of accounts. Furthermore, when it comes to the matter of the size of the individual estate or trust, we would not like it to be thought that an estate or trust is too small for us to handle. I hope it may be true always, as it is now, that no matter how large our Company may grow its services will still be available to all persons who desire the advantages of corporate trusteeship, be their affairs great or small.

New General Trust Fund

A General Trust Fund, effective in Ontario, was inaugurated during the year as an addition to the investment services given to estates and trusts. The Fund gives to smaller estates and trusts the benefits of diversification and liquidity to a greater extent than are otherwise available to them. We are one of the first two companies in Ontario to put such a Fund into operation. We look forward to the time when legislation will be passed in the other provinces that will make it possible to provide General Trust Fund benefits to all our estates and trusts in Canada.

GROWTH OF BUSINESS

YEAR	TOTAL ESTATES AND TRUSTS IN OUR CARE
1933	$ 32,395,430
1938	49,884,201
1943	59,979,270
1948	72,109,826
1953	107,203,124

Copy of the President's Address and Financial Statement of the Company will gladly be sent on request.

54-1

ONE *of the New York silhouettes for Spring combines the moulded hipline and slim skirt, taut and beltless midriff with a very short bolero. Sheath costume in chiffon tweed from Samuel Winston's collection by Roxanne.*

ANOTHER *Spring silhouette, in an Empire-moulded silk surah dress from Mollie Parnis, features the full skirt.*

women

BODICE *interest for Spring combines a low neckline with a high bosom band, as in this peau de soie afternoon frock by Oleg Cassini.*

Photos: Couture Group of the New York Dress Institute

Conversation Pieces:

NEW YORK provided a small snowy blizzard to welcome the Spring showings of the recent 22nd National Press Week of the Couture Group of the New York Dress Institute, at which 15 Canadians registered, including Montrealers Suzanne Piuze of *La Patrie* and Rachèle de Sèvres of *La Voix Populaire*.

For the first time since 1947, there was practically unanimous agreement on a single silhouette termed "Winged Victory" by the Dress Institute, as THE FASHION. If you remember the famous statue, you can visualize the high outlined bosom, the clinging and backswept drapery of the skirt. This goddess-look has taken on a Spring '54 concept and becomes one long unbroken curve from bodice to hemline. Naturally, belts disappear —or rather, they move up, for many dresses have a black band to emphasize the "demarcation" line between bodice and midriff.

This year the perennial Spring suit takes second place to the costume ensemble — the sheath dress topped by a very brief bolero or a short moulded jacket. Even the tailored suit jackets have softness over the bosom.

Coats fall gently from the shoulders and most are cut straight. Even the fitted styles are only "Semi" so — with any flare appearing about knee length. Many coats show a few inches of dress below them. This is the new seven-eighths length, as opposed to the more orthodox three-quarter style.

The skirt silhouette is slim, except for late day and evening bouffants, and often has some movement at the hem, in interesting pleat effects. The length seems to be accepted as a half-inch shorter than last season. Dior didn't quite win.

The neckline is not the focal point it was last season. In suits, it still tends to be wide, so that a scarf or jewellery may be worn; in daytime dresses, the emphasis is shoulder to shoulder, rather than downward plunging; and for the formal bouffants, the front is covered and the back bare.

Everyone has gone mad over prints. They will be Spring's pet fashion for the first time in many years. Most of them are one color on a dark or light ground. Flower prints are popular, as are polka dots; but anything goes, from tiny to splashy designs. In materials it is a silk Spring—pure silk and silk mixed with everything from wool to cotton, to give a glossy, porcelain-finished look.

Unusual combinations we noticed: a *chocolate brown* sheath dress with a *pink* fleece coat, by Ben Zuckerman; a grey-and-black embroidered Moygashel *linen* jacket over a black Italian *silk* dress, by Herbert Sondheim; a *baked brown* wool coat, lined with *gold* silk, and topped by a *tangerine* straw hat, in Christian Dior's New York collection.

Fashion Capsules: huge collars on tiny boleros; absence of "fuss" in trimmings; turquoise and coral emerging as the new tones in Spring clothes; the heavy looking "junk" jewellery that is actually light and airy.

And what would Spring be without a straw hat? But this year there was nothing sensational shown. The tendency was to the pretty "little girl" look, with Emme even showing underchin bows and streamers. The tiny hats are still in favor but you won't be out of style if you wear a large hat. Main fashion interest is in the way the hats are worn—either straight, or else well to one side to show the profile.

For Coffee Lovers

THIS *1827 lithograph by Boilly, called* The Coffee Lovers, *shows the popularity of the "new" drink in the 19th century. Bettmann Archive.*

EVEN in its native East, coffee was not widely used until the 15th century. Drinks were mostly cold—fruit juices and wines. Coffee was introduced into Europe around the middle of the 17th century and coffee houses soon became fashionable centres for gossip and gambling. Today, there are at least 100 different kinds of coffee bean, blended together in combinations of two or more according to the dictates of taste.

Coffee pots are made both in pottery and silver. In Germany, the Meissen factory was founded in 1710 and produced lovely porcelain, later known as Dresden china. Shortly after, in England, Thomas Whieldon was making pottery with colored glazes. A coffee pot showing his famous "pineapple" design is on display at the Royal Ontario Museum. Experiments continued in England to discover how to make the true porcelain that came from China, and which some European factories (such as the Meissen) had achieved. A popular English substitute for some years was the white salt glaze stoneware (picture below), for which Staffordshire became famous.

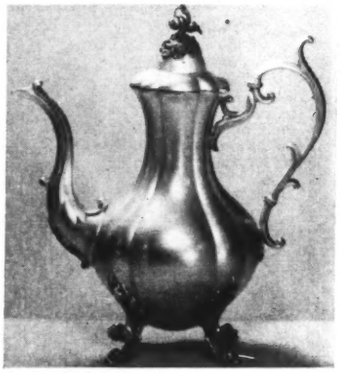
The oldest silver coffee pot still in existence is in the Victoria and Albert Museum, and was made in 1681, during the reign of Charles II. The plain style of these early silver pots continued until about the middle of the 18th century, when the light, graceful style became prevalent. But by the end of the century the simple classical lines were back again and modern coffee pots tend to be more utilitarian than decorative.

HARD-PASTE *porcelain, with painted decoration of cows and bulls. This is the famed German-made Meissen ware of the late 18th century. Courtesy, Royal Ontario Museum.*
Photo: Ashley & Crippen

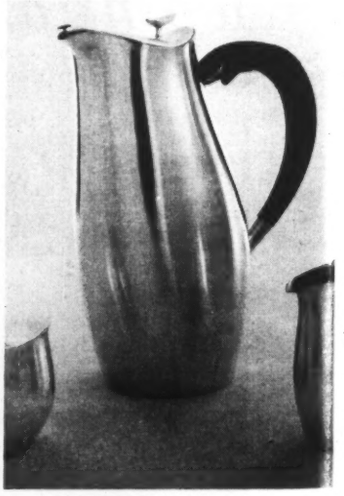
CHINESE *influence is seen in this pottery coffee pot, with its chinoiserie design in underglaze blue. It is late 18th century. Courtesy, Royal Ontario Museum.*

WHITE *salt-glaze, classical in shape, made in Staffordshire, England, at the end of the 18th century. Courtesy, Royal Ontario Museum.*
Photo: Ashley & Crippen

AN EIGHT-SIDED *George I silver coffee pot made in London in 1718, possibly by Richard Watts. On loan to the Royal Ontario Museum from the estate of the late Henry Sproatt, of Toronto.*



THIS *"Winthrop" design is made by Reed and Barton, Taunton, Mass., and is typical of the silverware popular at the time of John Winthrop, first Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. It is the firm's oldest production, having been originally made in the 1840s and continuously since.*



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FIRST *official party for Graham Suter, adjudicator for the regional festivals of the Dominion Drama Festival, was a buffet supper for executive members of the Central Ontario Drama League, at the Toronto home of Vida Peene. Among the guests were (l to r) Randolph Macdonald, President of the CODL; Mrs. Samuel Hersenhoren; Graham Suter; Miss Vida Peene (seated); Roy Jackson, Director of CODL Festival Committee; Mrs. Louis T. White, of Ottawa, President of the DDF; Richard MacDonald, of Ottawa, Secretary of the DDF.*

• •

One Thing After Another

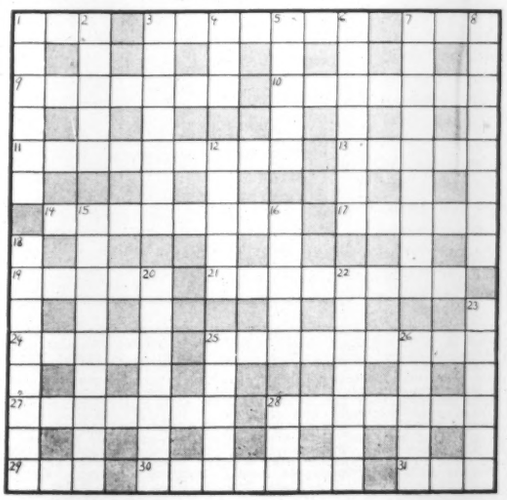
BY LOUIS AND DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. See 7 across.
3. What 1 across is that 26 is not. (7)
7. 1 across, 29, 1 across, 8. One way to form a quartet? (3, 3, 3, 3, 8)
9. Getting dressed makes one weary at first. (7)
10. Process which makes 1 down, 1 across. (7)
11. High gloss enamels usually are. (9)
13. Word coined by a nobleman at Paris, perhaps. (5)
14. 27, ORORO (6, 2, 7)
17. Time to give the drummer the old one two! (5)
19. Can't be said that those who make these don't give a jot. (5)
21. Pluto-cratic verse or "Rhymes of a Rover"? (8)
24. Looked soundly at a beast of burden in the compound. (5)
25. But will he suit the indoor type? (9)
27. See 14.
28. For him it's a change to be never at a poppy show, perhaps. (7)
29. See 7 across.
30. Where M.P.'s are bound to appear, so to speak. (7)
31. Goddess of theosophy? (3)

DOWN

1. 1 across. A 14der is needed for this drinking song. (3, 3, 3)
2. Not proper to take a different route. (5)
3. Ceres' horse? (7)
4. Goes to crazy extremes in 12. (3)
5. They take orders from babes? (5)
6. We gave this one up! (7)
7. As a rule it's not usual for His Royal Highness, perhaps, to have a split lip. (9)
8. See 7 across
12. Correct conclusion reached at morning. (5)
15. Taking the air wit' Edwin? (9)
16. Is Bevan never, politically? (5)
18. Not one of Rip van Winkle's troubles. (8)
20. He weds his native kind. (7)
22. Some who are feel quite put out. (7)
23. It is said 1 across these don't make a 16. (6)
25. Groan over the stomach, maybe. (5)
26. See 3 across. (5)
28. This can't be a bridge without a canal. (3)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Suffer in silence
9. Air-cell
10. Lighter
11. Invoke
12. Smoothly
15. Gorgeously
16. Spin
18. Hugh
20. Accomplish
23. Nurtured
24. Esteem
26. Grammar
28. Spartan
29. The primrose path

DOWN

1. Staying the night
2. Forever
3. Even keel
4. Idle
5. Sal
6. Lagoon
7. Nut shop
8. Early in the month
13. Melton
14. Muscle
17. Apostate
19. Garbage
21. Inertia
22. Murmur
25. Oslo
27. Rum

(298)

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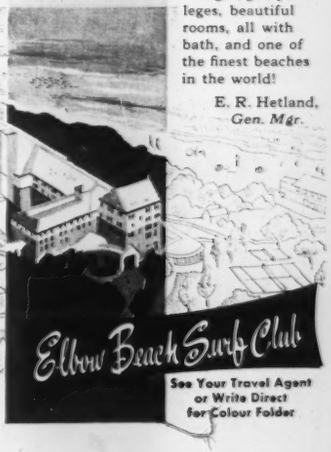

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Letters

Not Typical

IN YOUR PAPER a few weeks ago there was a letter from Mr. Eric Newton describing his puzzled experience before a group of student journalists in a Canadian university. I hope Mr. Newton will not take this group of Canadian students as typical. Most of our institutions still keep the old flag flying, and in Faculties of Arts, at any rate, our primary concern is what it should always be everywhere in universities—the search for truth and beauty. Semi-intellectual cafeterias with their badly cooked fare spread out in untidy heaps are luckily not characteristic of those institutions which still attempt to be universities rather than technical schools.

Kingston, Ont. A. R. M. LOWER

The Next Step

WE HAVE now broken with the tradition that only an Englishman may be our Governor-General. It is time for us to go a step further.

Our Commonwealth supposedly heralds a future condition among all the nations of the earth. Therefore we should illustrate forcibly in it our belief in the brotherhood of man.

Let us invite a prominent citizen of another commonwealth nation, preferably one of the colored dominions, to become our next Governor-General. In so doing we would not only ease the terrific inferiority complex we have given these people, but show them that the commonwealth is not for whites only.

Halifax G. HALIBURTON

A National Flag

I WISH to congratulate you on your editorial comment regarding "The National Flag". I agree with you most heartily and so do more than 90 per cent of informed Canadians. Mr. St. Laurent need have no misgivings on the united desire of the people of this Nation on this important matter. True there may be some, as you point out, who have fond wishes for this and that emblem to be incorporated into the New Flag; and there will be "shrill cries" from various sections. But let the hesitating Liberal Government (hesitating for nearly three decades) hesitate no longer. No matter what design is chosen "there will be no civil strife", as you wisely put it. On the contrary, after the first few blasts from well-meaning but misinformed quarters, there will be general rejoicing . . . The adopting of a New Distinctive Canadian Emblem is not a sign of our turning from or forgetting old friends or the countries of our forbears. Surely our ties with Great Britain and France lie deeper than the "Union Jack" and Fleur de Lis in our national symbols. If not, then there is a lot of hypocrisy . . .

WILLIAM V. MCCARTHY
Dartmouth, NS

Tea-Drinking

YOUR correspondent, Mr. St. John, is rationalizing when he says that the decline in tea-drinking is due to poor service. He might, with more truth, admit that it is to be found in the nature of the drink itself. At best what is tea but a drink for the effete, the effeminate or those whose taste buds have been destroyed by too much tinned beef and sourdough? The real drink is coffee. None of the adjectives lavished on it by the advertising copywriters is too extreme. Make it how you like; serve it in what you like—tin pail, thick mug or cardboard carton. As long as the coffee bean is fresh and the brew potent, it will gladden the heart and invigorate the spirits as no amount of tea can do.

Trenton, Ont. R. J. HART

Canadian Attitude

REFERENCE Stefan Lichnowski's letter (January 9) commenting on "the childish attitude towards royalty" of many Old Canadians.

As a New Canadian myself, I would like to ask Mr. Lichnowski to whom New Canadians swear an Oath of Allegiance before they can become Canadian citizens?

Queen Elizabeth II represents the link between the nations of the British Commonwealth, of which Canada is one. Putting all sentiment aside, Canada needs the Commonwealth just as much as it needs her.

As for Mr. Lichnowski's suggestion that Canada is now too cosmopolitan a nation to indulge in enthusiasm for its Queen, let me remind him that Britain has been, and is, a far more truly cosmopolitan and sophisticated nation than Canada is likely to be for a long time to come, yet the British people seem able to live among Royalty without breaking out into a rash every time somebody waves a flag or raises a cheer.

In spite of the fact that I cannot agree with Mr. Lichnowski, or Mr. Prychick, neither am I in entire agreement with Mr. John Lough of Ottawa because, in his own patriotic way he too, is trying to tell you what to print in your magazine.

In my opinion, Messrs. Prychick and Lichnowski have shown considerable courage in airing their minority views, under their own names, in a magazine with so wide a circulation as SATURDAY NIGHT.

Whilst I cannot agree with a word they say yet, like Voltaire, I shall defend to the death their right to say it.

London, Ont. JO STEAD

The Skunk's Defence

I AGREE with your contention (Jan. 9), that our national symbol should remain the beaver. At the same time, I can see no objection to having the skunk replace the beaver if public opinion and action so directs, but I'll be jiggered if I can visualize your editorial thought-processes when you write that the skunk "faces his difficulties head-on"! From adequately intimate knowledge of these inquisitive and ebullient little creatures, I can assure you that the skunk quite habitually and disdainfully *turns his back* on his difficulties. This is due principally, it is here suggested, to the anatomical location of his most effective nose-thumbing apparatus.

Edmonton R. J. HILTON

EDITOR'S NOTE: From personal and painful observation, we would say that when a skunk turns to adjust his sights, he does so with startling and devastating speed. Almost immediately he is again in a position to gaze on the discomfort of his wilting opponent.

Of Many Things

RE MR. St. Laurent's explanation of the changes made from "would" to "might", in a recent speech of his, may I remind your readers that, by British Parliamentary tradition, an M.P. has the right to have his words favorably interpreted, *i.e.*, he must always be considered of good faith.

Montreal WILLIAM G. MORRIS

IT IS POSSIBLE, of course, that I have seen too many Januarys and am getting crotchety and finical in my old age, but of one thing I am certain: I have never seen dirtier cities than Toronto and Montreal this month. Their sidewalks are covered with a thick, slimy, black sludge; their crossings are morasses. . .

Oshawa, Ont. EDWIN R. FAIR

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The Backward Glance

24 Years Ago This Week

ON PAGE THREE of the issue of SATURDAY NIGHT for Feb. 1, 1930 appeared a photograph of Chicago, bearing the caption, "Second Largest City In The United States Is Bankrupt." Chicago wasn't the only thing that was bankrupt, or heading for bankruptcy, early in 1930. The insurance companies and banks were busily advertising the unprecedented boom of 1929, but cautiously sidestepping the fact that thousands of policyholders had surrendered their insurance, and thousands more bank depositors had used up their deposits. The Prudential advertised its new policy of change of rate at the end of three years; London Life's ad began, "Forging Ahead — New Business for 1929 breaks all former records!"; and Crown Life quoted its president as saying, "During the past year, this company has enjoyed a vigorous growth. That the present year holds ample opportunity for continued progress, we are confident."

Fairweathers advertised a fur wrap of honey beige Russian ermine, with beige fox, formerly $2450, for $1500, with all other furs reduced almost 100 per cent in price. Things were dropping fast, but they hadn't reached the bottom yet, and Willys-Knight advertised its Great Six Sedan, Touring, 4-passenger Coupe, and Roadster, all at $2675 (with six wire wheels and trunk rack included). The Willys-Knight "70-B" sold from $1275 to $1525.

The "Front Page" started out with a half column item telling the public what "bucketing" meant. After reading the piece we still don't know what it means, but the fault lies with us, not the writer. In part, he said: "Generally speaking 'bucketing' means a speculative transaction on margin in which no actual securities or assets change hands and in which the customer to all intents and purposes makes a bet with his broker as to the future price of a security. Fifty years ago when the number of incorporated companies whose shares were traded on the stock market was small, this form of speculation was largely confined to wheat; and to typify the shadowy nature of the transaction some forgotten humorist spoke of it as 'buying a bucket of wheat.' The phrase caught on like wildfire and in a short time the offices of brokers in which no transactions in tangible assets were recorded became known as 'bucket shops'; and their mode of doing business as 'bucketing'."

Under the heading, "Epidemic of Nuisance Associations," SATURDAY NIGHT took such organizations as the Order Of The Native Sons Of Canada to task for stirring up a superiority complex "in persons, who, however useless, happen to have been born in Canada." But the magazine shot off its biggest guns against a character then calling himself "Rev. A. E. G. Hall, D.D.", who had set himself up as the organizing secretary of an outfit known as the National Order Of Canada. We learned that Hall, a native of British Columbia, had got himself into hot water with the Toronto police a couple of years earlier, when he had sponsored an organization called Beauticians, Ltd., and had conferred honorary Ph.D. degrees on a pair of gullible Toronto barbers. Later on, under the sponsorship of another phony organization of his, the Society of Mental Light, he made several lectures on sex which were models of impropriety and quackery. He did a little stretch in the hoosegow in 1928 or 1929, and his fingerprint number for Canada is 9170, while he was honored by Chicago with the fingerprint number 1028.

Falsie manufacturers must have had a low year in 1930, for the models in the Women's Section looked about as mammalian as praying mantises. Another all-time low seems to have been reached by SATURDAY NIGHT for 1930, as the magazine had the stodgy appearance of a Methodist house organ, with a solid diet of such subjects as British Banking and Industry, China's Extrality Policies, A National Picture Show, Myths About Meighen, The Future King And Queen Of Italy, and The Quest Of Old Beauty.

One heading that made us perk up and take a second look was "Things I Don't Like" by Penelope Wise. She said: "What a sense of freedom there was in the recent discovery that I didn't like Grand Opera!", and, "If ever I can afford it I shall have a pianist and a violinist and a 'cellist of my own to play a little Haydn or Mozart for me, or my favorite bits from *Iolanthe*, depending on how I feel. And if my pianist ever starts to play that prelude of Rachmaninoff—you know the one, with the three descending crashes: bang, Bang, BANG, that pianist will vanish from man's ken."

Not only did Penelope dislike Rachmaninoff's *Prelude in C Sharp Minor*, which is the one she probably meant, and, incidentally, the only one we know, but she also disliked tenors, sopranos, basses (she probably meant "bassos"), contraltos and baritones.

We don't know why we gave Penelope so much space, except that the rest of the issue was so dull, even her stuff was outstanding. Some days you can't even make a dime—or a column.

The Reflection

Empty and cold is the night without.
From this fire-lit room I peer through the pane:
Of starry assurance the dark breathes not:
My own face only peers back again.

I know those eyes, that brow, that mouth—
Mask, or mirror, the all I have;
But if *there* lay the Ocean and mine were the ship,
Not such for its Master would then I crave.

But a close friend rather; since love's clear rays
Are the light that alone makes man's dust divine,
And like his, the Unseen's—whose compassionate gaze
May not even yet have abandoned mine.

WALTER DE LA MARE

"Man, that's smooth combination!"
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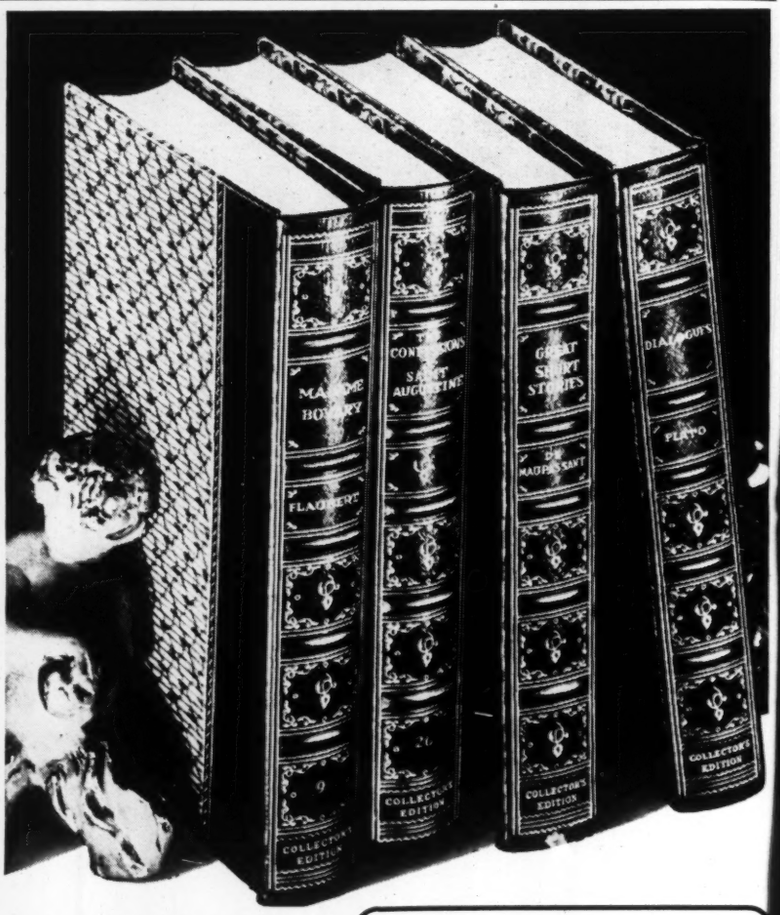

Madame Bovary

Gustave Flaubert's penetrating analysis of human desires, ambitions and frailties

Nothing of this great classic is lost in Eleanor Marx-Aveling's translation from the French. It is a story of life, of avarice, of passion and of death and throughout there is a subtle note of tragedy. Flaubert wrote it in 1857 but his indictment of adultery and its tragic consequences upon a broken family is as applicable now as then. The story is timeless . . . the style, being masterful, will always be fresh and enjoyable.

The Confessions of Saint Augustine

The inspiring thoughts of one of the world's greatest Christians

Few men have been so great that the main course of history was different just because they lived, thought and spoke. Saint Augustine is one of that "few". In his famous confessions, Saint Augustine describes how the appetites of the flesh and its lusts were an early delight and tribulation to him. He answers the same questions about sin, evil, free will and God that vex and attract us even in this age of nuclear fission. This is a book that every good Christian should read.

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